The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 328 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED..... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860 PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE. And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

Previous to the commencement of the performance, Madame CELESTE will address a few words to the Audience on this her Farewell Visit to the city of Dublin.

After which will be presented the New and Original Drama, written by Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, with New Costumes, Appointments, &c., entitled

THE ABBE VAUDREUIL; OR, THE COURT OF LOUIS XV.

The Abbe Vaudreuil, (an Abbe Galant,) .. Madame Celeste.
The Chevalier Vauban.. .. .. Madame Celeste.
Marquis de St. Paris .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
The Chevalier de Rohan .. .. .. Madame Celeste.

For the first time in this country,

LA GALLIARDE BY MADAME CELESTE.

To conclude with a New Historical Drama, adapted by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

A TALE OF TWO CITIES,

FROM THE STORY BY CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

Colette Dubois .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
Therese Defarge .. .. .. Madame Celeste

It is respectfully announced that owing to the very heavy and complicated nature of the machinery, and the great care required in adjusting the same, to give all proper and due effect in working Mr. William Callcott's celebrated Transformation Scene, the production of the new Burlesque Extravaganza of

KING THRUSHBEARD,

is necessarily POSTPONED until MONDAY Next, the 28th instant, when it will be produced with new Costumes, Decorations, &c., &c.

King Paterfamilias, ... Mr. John Rouse.
King Thrushbeard, ... Miss Kate Saville
Princess Imperiosa.. .. .. Miss Hudspeth

Mr. Harris begs to acquaint the patrons of the Theatre Royal, that notwithstanding the very serious responsibility attending the present engagement, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES!!!

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Third Night of the Re-Engagement of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, The charming Danseuse and talented Artiste.

Free List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted.

Every Evening Mr. BRUCE NORTON and Mr. W. ELLERTON.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MAY 23rd,

The Performances will commence with the Comedy of

EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING.

Mr. Cosey - - - Mr. H. Webb
Emily - - - Mrs. H. Webb

To be followed by the Laughable Interlude of

A DAY IN PARIS.

La Fleur - - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
Sam - - - Mr. W. Ellerton

To be followed by the Laughable Farce entitled

FOUNDED ON FACTS.

Skeptic - - - Mr. W. Ellerton

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the

MIDDY ASHORE.

Harry Halcyon - - - Miss Lydia Thompson
Tom Cringle - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

The Members are informed that the LAST GRAND CONCERT for the season will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th of MAY, at Eight o'clock.

The Programme will include:

Sinfonia in C Minor, Kalliwoda; Overture, "Zampa; Herold, Concerto, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, in G; Fantasia, Pianoforte.

ARTISTES:

Mr. SIMS REEVES,
Mrs. SIMS REEVES,
Mr. RICHARD SMITH,
Herr LUBECK.

Tickets will be issued THIS DAY, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.

(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

When will be introduced the following new Songs, Burlesques, &c.:—

"Pretty things young lovers say" (first time in Dublin).. .. .. Mr. Neville.
Composed expressly for the Campbells by W. Vincent Wallace, Esq.)
"Faithless Rose" (first time here) .. .. Mr. H. Drummond.
"The Gal in Blue" .. .. .. Mr. West.
"Many a Time" (by desire).. .. .. Mr. Walter Neville.
Written and composed expressly for the Campbells. Words and Music by F. Maccabe.)
"Willy's gone for a soger" (by desire) .. .. Mr. C. H. Fox.
"Nelly Gray" .. .. .. Mr. H. Drummond.
The Campbell's Original American Version, sung by Mr. Drummond upwards of 200 nights.)
"Belle of Tennessee" .. .. .. Mr. West.
"Aunt Sally" (sung originally by him (first time here) .. .. Mr. C. H. Fox.
Fireman's Song and Chorus (first time here) .. Mr. Drummond, &c.

First time of the Campbell's Original Sketch, entitled

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Exemplifying its influence on a Veteran Darkie.

The Veteran .. .. .. Mr. Charley Fox.

As performed by him with the most extraordinary success in New York upwards of 2,000 nights, and at St. James' Hall, London, for upwards of 100 nights. Pronounced by the entire Press of New York and London the most Artistic Performance of the Character ever witnessed.

Musician .. .. .. Mr. H. Drummond.

An Original Comic Sketch,

THE DARKIE'S DRAMATIC LESSON.

Gussipius snowdrop (a travelling heavy tragedian) .. .. Mr. C. H. Fox.
Lucyimachus (an amateur) .. .. Mr. West.

To conclude with the Campbell's Original

THE LOUISIANA BELLE; OR, COME TO THE DANCE, MY LADY.

The Belle .. .. .. Master J. Ritter.
The Beau .. .. .. Mr. Drummond.
The Rejected Lover .. .. Mr. West.
The Accepted Lover .. .. Mr. Bond.
Julius .. .. .. Mr. Fox.
Pompey .. .. .. Mr. Crocker.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND AND LAST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE

Will take place on NEXT SATURDAY, at Half-past Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the Boys of the Hibernian School will attend, with their Band, and will sing "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia."

Tickets may be had, and places secured, at J. WISEHEART and SON'S, New Branch Establishment, 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster.

Open Every Evening at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Huline, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera.

Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of

FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

PATENTS OBTAINED, AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.

IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street school of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day, (Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

LOUGHREA FAIR,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25TH AND 26TH MAY.

On SATURDAY, 26th MAY, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe:—

		Per Waggon.			Per Waggon.
Woodlawn to	Mullingar, ..	28s.	Ballinasloe to	Mullingar, ..	20s.
"	Killucan, ..	27s.	"	Killucan, ..	24s.
"	Hill of Down,	28s.	"	Hill of Down,	25s.
"	Enfield, ..	29s.	"	Enfield, ..	26s.
"	Kilcock, ..	31s.	"	Kilcock, ..	28s.
"	Maynooth, ..	32s.	"	Maynooth, ..	29s.
"	Dublin, ..	38s.	"	Dublin, ..	35s.

Special Trains will be in readiness at Woodlawn and Ballinasloe up to Seven o'clock, Evening, on Saturday, 26th inst.

N.B.—No less charge than for One Waggon will be made at the above rates.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 12th May, 1860.

THE CASE OF PECULIAR AND URGENT DISTRESS, the statement of which has occasionally appeared in Saunders' News-Letter, in reference to the blind lady and her son, has been so liberally responded to as to furnish means enough that, with careful and economical management, it is hoped that this poor lady can be supported until her son is able to contribute to her maintenance. This lad is now at a very respectable school, where it is intended that he shall receive sufficient education to fit him for some commercial house, and the object of this advertisement is to obtain as much as will pay for his education, and perhaps leave a surplus towards a small fee as an apprentice. Any contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. A. M. Pollock, Magdalen Asylum, Leeson-street; Rev. G. W. Dalton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; Dr. Gardiner, 17, Upper Leeson-street; and at the Bank of Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim, & Co. Received for educational purposes—Per R. A. M. Pollock, Miss Molony, £1; Mrs. Brunston Smith, £1. Per Dr. Gardiner, Miss Hunt, £1; Dr. Hunt, £1; Hon. Mrs. Butler (collection), £1 10s. Also for his mother—Per Henry Pim, Esq., James Perry, Esq., £1. Per Messrs. Boyle, Low, and Pim, A Friend, £1.

Public Notices.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE MAY EXHIBITION will be held in the ROTUNDO GARDENS,

On To-Morrow (THURSDAY) next, the 24th instant.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance.

Gates open to the Public at Two o'clock: to Holders of Members' Tickets and the Press at One o'clock.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had from Ten to Six o'clock on This Day (Wednesday), the 23rd, at the Society's Rooms, 28, Westland-row; and on the day of the Exhibition, at Two o'clock, at the Doors only; price Two Shillings. Children's Tickets, One Shilling.

AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.

Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

To-Morrow (THURSDAY) EVENING, 24th MAY.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING

In the METROPOLITAN HALL, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Chair to be taken by Alderman Atkinson.

Several Speakers will address the meeting, and a singing choir will assist.

Admission Free to the Hall and Galleries; a few Reserved Seats, 6d.

Members to show their cards and wear badges.

(By order)
ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Professor of Political Economy will Lecture in his rooms, 34, Trinity College, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in Trinity Term, commencing on TUESDAY, the 29th MAY, at the hour of Two o'clock (College time).

These Lectures are open to the public.

UNION FOUNDRY, SCHOOL-STREET.

Messrs. JOHN and THOMAS STORY, having re-entered into Partnership, beg respectfully to intimate to their friends and the public that their business as Millwrights, Engineers, and Iron Founders will be carried on as heretofore by them in the above concerns.

Any orders with which they may be entrusted shall be punctually attended to.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Sidney Beisly, Esq., The Cedars, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, S.E.
Thomas Dowling, Esq., Gresham-house, E.C.
George Geach, Esq., Egerton Villas, Canonbury, N.
Horatio Nelson, Esq., 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.
Joseph Thompson, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, 10, Clement-lane, E.C.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Webb and Geach, 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

BANKERS.

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, E.C.
Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place,

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES—London, No. 3, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the works of this mine several years of time, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycummisk is sending ore to market, which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 6th, 1859, realised £1,639 11s. on 105 tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 15 tons of which gave 24½ per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-16th. Rent, £30 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS FUND.

At a Meeting of the Belmullet Relief Committee, held this day (17th inst.)—the Rev. Mr. JACKSON in the chair—the following additional donations were handed in:—

	£	s.	d.
Richard Smithwick, Esq., Kilkenny, per Rev. Mr. Malone	1	0	0
Joseph Halpin, Esq., Heytesbury-terrace, per do.	1	10	0
A. L., per do.	1	0	0
For the Poor, per do.	1	0	0
"Omicron," per do.	1	0	0
Rev. John Timlin, C.C., Ballina, per do.	1	0	0
Postage Stamps, per do.	0	5	0
Thomas M. Smyth, Esq., Dublin, per do.	1	0	0
Miss Macpherson, Dublin, per Rev. Mr. Flannelly, Easky	10	0	0
A Friend in Dublin, per Right Rev. Dr. Fleury	10	0	0
Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, per John Mullanny, Esq., Dublin	1	0	0
Per Mr. Sullivan, Evening News	2	0	0
Temple Faulkiner, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Jackson	1	0	0
Dowager Lady Fielden, per do.	5	0	0
Sir William de Capell Brooke, per do.	5	0	0
Miss Crosthwaite, per do.	0	10	0
R. H. Truel, Esq. per do.	1	0	0
Mrs. Hosier, per do.	1	0	0
F. Hort, Esq., per do	2	0	0
Mrs. F. Hort, per do.	1	0	0
Servants, per Mrs. Frith	0	3	0
T. S. (Postage Stamps), per Rev. Mr. Jackson	0	0	11
Mr. R. (Taunton), per do.	2	0	0
R. S. Clifden, per do.	2	0	0
S. L., Fermoy, per do.	2	0	0
Walter Berwick, Esq., Galway, per do.	5	0	0
A Friend, Moat, per do.	0	10	0
Rev. Brabazon T. Disney, per do.	1	0	0
Thomas Kelt, Esq., per do.	1	0	0
Stamps, Sheffield, per do.	0	1	0
Per John T. Nolan Esq., (including his own subscription)	5	0	0
Handed in by Samuel Bourns, Esq., Ross-port House—			
Friends, per Miss Hanfield	1	5	0
A London Friend, per do.	1	0	0
Thomas Braddell, Esq., Co. Wexford	1	0	0
Collected by J. F. Lane, Esq., of St Ann's, Enniscorthy	13	0	0
J. S. Richardson, Esq., Waterford	5	0	0
Francis Davis, Esq., Enniscorthy	5	0	0
Handed in by Rev. D. Madden, P.P.:—			
Surgeon Clarke, Dublin	1	0	0
A. St. George Cuff, Esq., Dublin	10	0	0
The following sums have been received since the last meeting of the Committee:—			
Thomas Cox, Esq., Westport, per Rev. Mr. Malone	5	0	0
Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, per do.	5	0	0
Joseph Hanley, Esq., Dublin, per do.	1	0	0
Miss Nolan, Dublin, per do.	1	0	0
A Friend Liverpool, per do.	0	10	0
John Donegan, Esq., Dublin, per do.	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. Flanagan, and Rev. Mr. Maher, Newbridge, Kildare, per do.	1	0	0
Thomas Drury, Esq., Dublin per Thomas Reilly, Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. Vance and Beers, Dublin, per do.	5	0	0
Per Dr. Gray, Freeman's Journal	8	1	6

JOHN CAREY,
MICHAEL MUNNELLY, C.C., } Secretaries.

ERRIS DISTRESS FUND.

COMMITTEE—Rev. William Jackson, Rector, Kilcommon, Chairman; Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P.; Rev. D. Madden, P.P.; Rev. P. M'Hale, P.P.; Rev. P. O'Reilly, P.P.; Rev. W. Patterson, Clk.; Samuel Bourns, Esq.; Arthur Ross, Esq.; Bryan Carey, Esq.; George S. Bourns, Esq.; Dominick O'Donell, Esq.; Robert R. Savage, Esq.; James O'Donell, Esq.

SECRETARIES—John Carey, Esq., and Rev. Michael Munnelly, C.C.

TREASURERS—Rev. Patrick Malone and Rev. William Jackson.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To cash paid for 4 Tons of Seed Oats, Barley, and Rye, at an average of 11s. 6d. per cwt.	46	0	0	By amount of Subscriptions received up to this date.	207	0	11
To cash paid for 15 Tons 10 Cwt. of Indian Meal, at an average of 10s. 3d. per cwt.	158	17	6				
To Balance on hands	2	3	5				
	£207	0	11		£207	0	11
				By Balance on hands	£2	3	5

Whilst the Committee take leave to lay before the public the above statement of account, they beg to tender their most sincere thanks to their friends and supporters in this cause, but in a marked and special manner to the good people of Dublin.

They consider it meet to lay before the public a further statement relative to the present extent of the distress, together with a summary of their proceedings from the beginning.

On the 25th of April the Committee held their first meeting, and at that time no less than 500 acres of soil were likely to run waste, the owners not being able to procure seed. Through the exertions of the Committee and the kind co-operation of the merchants, with extraordinary efforts on the part of the people themselves, they have succeeded in cropping a fair proportion of that area, many of them having completely exhausted their entire means to till the land.

The Committee since their first sitting have received the sum of £207 0s. 11d., and they have relieved about 400 families, at an average cost of 10s. 3d. per family.

Thus a vast number have been relieved by the operations of the Committee through the generous support of charitable friends. It cannot be denied that them would have been compelled to seek workhouse relief by surrender of their little holdings, otherwise periods of starvation, had it not been for the exertions of the Committee. The destitution is now become more general, no less than 700 families being almost totally dependent on the labours of the Committee for their support until the next two months shall have passed over. The crowds that surround each member of the Committee daily, demanding relief which it is not in his power to give, are a sure test to his patience as well as to his charity. For those who have made a tillage, their harvest prospects are good; but, as already stated, hundreds of families will not be able to survive the Summer without receiving the generous sympathy of the public, whose attention to their condition is thus solicited.

The Committee find that several hundreds of them have not a drop of milk to use with even their single meal of Indian meal stirabout with which they are obliged to be content in the 24 hours. The Committee are of opinion that 30 tons of meal placed at their disposal each week until the last week in July would enable them to carry the people safely through this doubtful and difficult crisis and they ardently solicit the generous support of the public to enable them to bring this work to a prosperous close.

JOHN CAREY,
MICHAEL MUNNELLY, C.C. } Secretaries.

Belmullet, May 17th, 1860.

CARD.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.,

WOOLLENDRAPERS, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the Warerooms devoted to the TAILORING DEPARTMENT of the Establishment are replete with an extensive assortment of first-class Garments ready for immediate use, and specially adapted to suit the requirements of the season.

THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED FOREMEN.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

FRENCH ZEPHYR MUSLINS, TRANSPARENT CAMBRICS, TISSUE MOHAIRS, FOULARD SILKS, NOVELTIES IN PARIS MANTLES, SWISS MUSLIN AND LACE JACKETS, NEW MILLINERY AND TRIMMED BONNETS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, FANS, AND PARASOLS.

We will This Day show some most attractive selections in the above, just arrived.

M'SWINEY, DELANEY, AND CO.,
SACKVILLE-STREET.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

Our various Departments are now largely assorted with all the latest

SUMMER FASHIONS,

embracing many new Styles of great beauty and originality. As we have daily intelligence of the Novelties brought out in the

FRENCH AND LONDON MARKETS,

we are enabled to offer them here almost contemporaneously with their first introduction into the Trade, and we have now a very choice variety.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

SUMMER CURTAINS.

TODD, BURNS, AND COMPANY

Very respectfully solicit attention to their present very

LARGE STOCK OF NEW MUSLIN, LACE, LENO, AND SWISS EMBROIDERED CURTAINS,

In every variety of pattern and width, for long or short Curtains, and at prices offering unequalled advantages.

TODD BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.,

Have now on Show a Superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy

FRENCH SILKS.

Black Glaces, Ducapes, and Gros Royal Figures and Cross-overs;
Coloured Broches and Chenes; Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques;
Five, seven, and nine-flounced Robes. Small patterns Silks, Checks and Stripes,
Considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS.

Plain and Fancy, Bonnet and Cap; Chene and Broche, in all widths;
Lutes, in all the New and Fashionable Colours;
Mauve, Ondine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The; Velvets and Sashes;
French Flowers; French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

In five, seven, and nine Flounces; all the New Fabrics of the Season.
Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturer' hands, and are of the most fashionable and elegant designs.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND
40 & 41, WICKLOW-STREET.

Dublin, May 22, 1860.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Donlough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death, after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,264l. 0s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

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Landed Estates Court.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

In the matter of the Estate of Patrick Crean Lynch, and of his Trustees, Denis O'Conor and Patrick Edward Crean Lynch, Owners; Ex parte The said Patrick Crean Lynch and Patrick Edward Crean Lynch, Petitioners.

THE Court having ordered a Sale of the Lands and Premises following—that is to say, Catfort, Cartronstanton, Carrowmore South, and Glasmonsally, one third of part of Carrowkeel, Cloonbury, Ballynew, Carrowmore, Lisalikern, Knockboy, Drum or Knocklamph, Killeen, Pollalena or Pallnalaragh, Lispiwick, Drimcortane, Ballyduvock, Cartron, Ferris, Dossamona, Cloondunne, Drimdrishane, and Clogher, comprising Knockara, part of Carrowkeel, Clashmeenanlagh or Clashmanally, and part of Cloonbury, in the Barony of Carra, and Murasene, in the Barony of Clanmorris, all in the County of Mayo:—All parties objecting to a Sale of the said Lands, or any of them, are hereby required to take Notice of such order. And all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

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Wanted.

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WANTED, by the above Society, a CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY for Ireland, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He will be required to represent the Society adequately, and advocate its principles through the country at large, in pulpit and on platform. Candidates will kindly send in their applications, &c., for the consideration of the Committee, in care of the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, on or before the 23rd instant.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—WANTED, an Inspector and Organizer of Schools, under the above Society, for the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must give his whole time to the Society.—Applications to be sent before Wednesday, 6th June, to the Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

WANTED in the Country, a Lady to instruct in English French, and Music, and take sole charge of three children the eldest eight years old; must be of the Established Church; none need apply who cannot give the most unqualified testimonials and personal reference.—Address, A. B., at the IRISH TIMES Office.

May 21st, 1860.

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Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co.

And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.

BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.

MAURICE BROOKS,
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PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
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IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)

Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY in great variety, at

HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

Education.

THE ARMY, CONSTABULARY, CIVIL SERVICE.—Candidates may have, on application, the prospectus of the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, containing the Terms for Boarders and Day Pupils, by the Month, Year or Quarter; also the Names and Addresses, in full, of more than 400 Candidates successfully prepared, within the last five years, for every department of her Majesty's Military and Civil Services, for direct Artillery appointments in India, direct Indian Cadetships, admission to the Royal Engineers and Artillery, direct Commissions in her Majesty's Army, admission to Woolwich, Addiscombe, and Sandhurst, and to almost all the Irish Constabulary Cadetships.—WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., Principal, Ex-Scholar of Trinity College, 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, Dublin.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

24, RATHMINES ROAD.

PRINCIPALS:

Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D.
Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D.

Assistant Classical Master:
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Robert Conolly, Esq., Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.

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Rev. Oscar Krahmer, of the University of Jena.

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Henry Tendall, Esq., Mus. Doc.

Assistant English Master:
William Hayward, Esq.

Classes for the University, the Military Colleges, &c., are in active operation.

Junior Pupils are carefully instructed.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY.

W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Author of "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," and son of Doctor Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, has built a Hydropathy Establishment at Delgany, County Wicklow, in which the Hydropathy principles, as adopted in Malvern, are employed.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,

Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so justly dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. 2s 6d
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 5s 0d
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. [illegible]

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the kind support which they have hitherto received. Anxious to obtain confidence, and give satisfaction to their connections, they commenced dispensing Medicine with the resolution to devote to it their unremitting personal attention—to employ none but experienced and qualified Assistants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the purest and most effective articles that can be procured—to render prices as moderate as it is possible for any House that confines itself to the sale of Medicine and never to substitute an inferior article for the sake of profit. These are the grounds on which they claim the continued support of their Friends—on which they solicit the future favours of the Profession and the Public.

Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.

Medicine delivered by Van in all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances. Home and Foreign Mineral Waters, also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.

MEDICAL HALLS,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor [illegible] never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Persons suffering from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, [illegible] The ingredients used in this remedy were discovered by Professor [illegible] while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, remuneration, or reward [illegible] reciepe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is to all other systems of medicine. [illegible] that those who may be benefitted thereby will [illegible] cases, in order that the Public may know the value of [illegible] and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

BLACK GLACE SILKS.
JOSEPH MANNING
Respectfully announces that what he did last month he made some very large purchases in the above. Having now received the end delivery, they will be found to be equal in quality, and as moderate in price, as the first lot, which have given universal satisfaction.
Silk Mercery and Foreign Import Warehouse,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

B. HYAM AND THE SPRIN
1860.

HYAM'S SUMMER STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR 1860 is of a very superior description in materials, make, and style; the various suits and Garments for Gentlemen and Juveniles surpass those of all previous seasons.

HYAM'S CONJOINT GARMENTS, CONSISTING OF Guinea-Coat and Vest, Guinea Trousers and Vest, and Guinea and a Half Entire Suits of a Piece will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to BENJAMIN HYAM. To ensure a perfect fit send the height of the person, width of chest and waist, length of sleeve, and leg-seam of Trousers.

HYAM'S NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET, AND OXFORD Jacket, are the most useful and becoming Garments for Gentlemen's In and Outdoor wear.
Prices 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles.
Prices 21s, 26s, 32s, 36s, 42s, 50s, 55s.

86
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
TAILORS,
54, GRAFTON-ST

FOREIGN FILLED SHAWLS,
From Seven to Fifteen Guineas.
PURE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
From Fifteen to Fifty Guineas.
An immense choice at
JOSEPH MANNING'S
Foreign Shawl Warehouse,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant.
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry at present in Dublin to inspect their splendid stock of
TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DITTO, AND CARVERS,
T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture.
T. and O'N.'s Stock of the Celebrated Peruvian Steel Razors, Dublin made, and Patent Four-sided Razor Strops, of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.—
WM. BRUNTON and CO. will sell for cash, within their Extensive Warerooms,
48, HENRY-STREET,
on every day during the following week, an immense assortment of BEST MADE AND SEASONED FURNITURE.
It is now very generally admitted that their goods are better got up and lower in price than at any other house. Parties are invited to judge for themselves. Every article marked in plain figures.
N.B.—48, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

LISTS CLOSE ON THE 29TH MAY.
SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.
Sanctioned by the Privy Council for Trade.
PATRON:
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
PRESIDENT:
The Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.
Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders.
Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June.
Highest Prize not to be less than
ONE HUNDRED POUNDS;
And Ninety other Prizes, ranging from £70 to £5 the lowest.
Shares ONE SHILLING.
To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agent, and from Members of the Committee.
(By order)
M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary,
4, Salem-place.
On receipt of 12 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary.
All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.
N.B.—No Lithographs or Porcelain Statuettes as Prizes.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
10 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Bolmaie Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

THE LATE FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.—At a Meeting of the Committee who undertook to collect Subscriptions for the relief of the Sufferers by the destruction of the House, No. 26, Parliament-street, on the morning of the 19th instant, held on the 21st instant, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved—That our best thanks are due and hereby given for the humane and prompt manner in which the appeal to our fellow-citizens was responded to, so generously as to place in our hands the sum of £112 to relieve the unfortunate and distressed occupants of the house No. 26, Parliament-street, who were so fortunate as to escape with their lives, although in a state of nudity, and abandoning their furniture and clothing to the devouring element.

Resolved—That we regret that we cannot compliment the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for prompt attention. Before any engine was at work two mounted Dragoons were seen, one on Cork-hill, and one inside the Castle rails, but we did not discover that any order for best of drum was given to bring the soldiers to work from Ship-street Barracks, and it will be for the Field Officer on Guard to explain the cause of such dreadful negligence. If the soldiers had been there the engines could have been made to throw water over the tops of the houses in a continuous stream; whereas, from the insufficiency of hands, it was seldom able to reach the top storey.

Resolved—That thanks be given to the Proprietors and Editors of "Saunders' News-Letter," Irish TIMES, the "Evening Mail," "Express," and "Freeman," for their insertions in the editorial columns, without which it would be impossible to obtain such relief within a week.

Resolved—That the sum so humanely contributed be apportioned as follows:—

To Miss Anne Kenny, dress and staymaker, who lost her mother, and whose loss of property was considerable, £40.

To the Protestant Orphan Society, who quickly assisted Kenny's apprentice, we place in trust for her use (and to be disposed of as they think proper), £5.

To Jane Tobin, lodging with Anne Kenny, £6.

To Jane Jordan and Miss Ford, dressmakers, whose loss is also considerable, £20.

To Connor, a tailor, wife and family, six in all, £25.

To M'Neill, musical instrument maker, wife and two children, for loss of tools, &c., £17.

Which, after investigating the privations of each family, we deem equitable.

Resolved—That having thus disposed of the sum subscribed, we beg to say that the Subscription List is now closed.

(Signed on behalf of the Committee,)
J. BERRIE, 7, Parliament-street.
EDWARD HURST, 2, Parliament-street.
H. WILLIAMS, 7, Essex-bridge.

P.S.—We also acknowledge the receipt of two packages of clothing per Irish TIMES, and one package do. per Mr. Kane; from Captain L. E. Knox 10s., and from the Lord Mayor £1.

The Spanish General Elio, who has been set at liberty and is on his way to Paris, refused to take the oath of allegiance or to make any promises so long as he was a prisoner. All that he could be got to say before being released was, that when he was at liberty he would respond as a man of honour to the magnanimity of the Queen. This conduct stands out in advantageous contrast to the pusillanimity of the Count de Montemolin.

The "Moniteur de la Cote d'Or" gives an account of an extraordinary combat between a wolf and a ram, in which the latter was victorious. The wolf had seized a lamb in a flock, and was charged by the guardian ram with such resolution and success that he remained totally disabled on the field of battle, the lamb being rescued.

A deputation from Manchester and Salford had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Monday, to present memorials and addresses in support of the Government measure for the repeal of the duty on paper. The deputation consisted of Mr. Bazley, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. Mackie, Mayor of Manchester; Mr. Heywood (Manchester), Mr. C. E. Rawlins, jun. (Liverpool), Alderman Wright Turner (Salford), Mr. R. Rumney (Manchester), Mr. E. Watkins (Manchester), Mr. J. B. Potter (Manchester), Mr. Robinson, Honorary Secretary Reformers, Union; Mr. R. M. Parkhurst (Manchester,) Mr. A. Dymond, Mr. E. Watkins, and Mr. W. P. B. Potter.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly patented application of
HARDENED BLUE-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Pleasant, exceedingly light, and Firm Plate, as a base for their celebrated Pivotal Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
29, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may honour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Mr. Davies also continues to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by persons, and they warrant, for the durability, a period of twenty years, at the least, and, in most instances, for a much longer period, with proper attention, and continue to guarantee their Mineral Teeth, upon Gold, Platina, or Silver plates, fitted with the Pivot Control; it is composed of an artificial root of platina, and inserted into those where every other kind of fastening has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from 20s. All operations in Dental Surgery skillfully performed,
29, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Two doors from Sackville-street.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Government in the Lords on the Paper Duty, the Funds in London have advanced to-day, and in part recovered the recent fall. The result of the division was, it is stated, anticipated, and was the principal cause of the decline yesterday.

The tone of the market in Dublin to-day for Funds was quite contrary to that in London, and although there was an average amount of business done at the quotations, the market was decidedly weak in tendency. The Share markets were in an especial manner dull—indeed we have seldom had to record such a complete absence of business, and of the few quotations which do appear two of them were lower than the preceding ones. To particularise the market, therefore, would be almost useless, as there seemed to be an unaccountable heaviness, and in the majority of cases sellers predominated. Great Southern Railway Stock has again receded to 115, and Carysforts Mining Shares have fallen to 12s., being merely a fractional decline. The only other Mining Shares dealt in were Connorrees, at the former price. With the exception of Great Southern Stock, alluded to above, dealings in Railway Shares were confined to Drogheda Thirds and Irish South Easterns, at previous rates. In Great Southern £4 per Cent. Preference Stock, there was a limited business. In no other Shares were there any dealings.

The following we copy from Mr. Griffith's trade circular:—

The iron trade of South Staffordshire has improved a little since our last, most of the leading manufacturers having received considerable orders during the week, and several houses of this class are very busy. There is no doubt that considerable grumbling exists among the second rate makers, but the orders continue to come in to keep their works in operation. The kind of iron which is increasing in demand is thin sheets, and there are large orders in hand in the district for hoops and boiler plates. There has been more inquiry this week for native mine pigs, the actual sales, however, have been on a limited scale. One or two sales of Forest of Dean pigs have taken place, and 1,000 tons of Ulverstone Hematite (Schneider, Hannay, and Co.,) were sold to a house this day (Saturday). Scotch pigs have given way a little this week, but this is entirely the work of the "bears," the shipments for the week being greatly in excess of the same period of last year, and the stocks considerably less.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 22.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	92⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅛
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	92⅞ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	92⅞
3-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	92⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅞ ⅛
Account,	94⅞
New Threes,	92⅞

NOON SUNDRY.—Bank Stock, 228; Eastern Counties, 5¾ to ½; Great Northern, 114½; Great Western, 63 ¾; London and North Western, 90¾ ½; London and South Western, 90¾ ½; Leeds Northern 51½ ½; Worcestershire and Wolverhampton, 45; South Eastern, Mexicans, 21½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96; Turkish old, 74¾; Turkish new, 61½. Consols opened flat at 94⅞ ⅛, improved to ⅞ ½; and are now steady at ⅞ rather buyers. Shares have been extremely inactive all day, at rather lower prices than last night's close. No feature worthy of notice. Canadian steady. French dull. Luxembourg and Dutch Rhenish very weak.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The Funds were without material alteration, and the uncertainty on every side checks all disposition to speculation; rumours regarding the modification of the Ministry, of course, being freely circulated The amount of gold taken by the Bank to-day was £32,000. The slackness of the demand for discount at the Bank of England led to an anticipation that the rate of discount on Thursday next may be reduced to 4 per cent. The Railway market was rather firmer this morning, but afterwards relapsed, and closed with an unsteady appearance.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds opened with more firmness at an improvement of ¼ per cent., but subsequently returned to the final quotations of Saturday, and closed with rather dull appearance, owing to the anticipation that the Ministers would be defeated in the Lords on the Paper Duty Question. The other markets were likewise quiet, with little change in prices; business usually slack in the Epsom races week. The Discount market was quiet; best bills were taken at 4 per cent, at Bank, very little business was done.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	
Ditto for Account, 8th June	94½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92 ½
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92⅞
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	31½
National Bank, £20 paid	66½
STEAM.	
City of Dublin £100 paid	50 x d
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	12s 0d
Ditto paid in full	2½
Connorree (Limited)	25s 0d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas, £24 paid	24
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda, Thirds	23
Great Southern and Western Stock £100 paid	115
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	34
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	57½ ⅛
Ditto halves, £25 paid	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. redeemable	26½ x int
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	132
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	104
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	90 ⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

On Thursday next, 24th instant, being the Queens Birthday, the Stock Exchange and Stock Broker's Offices will be closed.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93½					
Ditto for Account	93½	93½	93½ ⅛	93½	93½ ⅛	93½ ⅛
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ⅛		92	92½ ⅛	92½ ⅛	92½ ⅛
Ditto for Account	92½	92½		92½	92½	92½
Bank Stock						

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.)

The continuance of mild weather, with a heavy fall of rain during the past week, has given a sudden luxuriance to all vegetation. The grass fields have wonderfully improved, producing a fall in hay; and the wheat plants that have survived the rough winter have greatly rallied. Still the vacancies occasioned are further perceptible, and as no moreain is wanted for this crop, there is some danger that the straw will exceed the corn in produce. Spring corn has now every prospect of a good yield, with a continuance of genial weather. In Scotland, however, the rain has been cold and sweeping, and grasses have too hastily turned their stock into the fields. The wheat trade, with small supplies, has continued looking up. Many markets have risen fully 1s per qr.; and the week has closed with much more firmness than it commenced. The stocks of good foreign still being low, and the holders of English firm, their disposition to sell will be influenced by the weather; while the fact that we have all along maintained that last year's crop was defective, will tell its own tale at the moment advances. The late rise on the Continent has received a slight check by English advices and the improvement in the weather. Algiers and Spain, with a propitious season and advancing crops, show some decline in prices. So also do France, Belgium, and Holland slightly; but Germany, with many small stocks, is only calm in expectation of the reaction in the English markets. This has already commenced; and, though the Danubian ports are rather discouraging, as well as Odessa, reports of damage to the growing crops in Southern Russia by locusts have imparted firmness to holders. In the American markets there has been very little change. The arrivals off the coast since 10th of May were 46 cargoes, of which 8 cargoes were wheat, 38 maize, and 10 barley. The business transacted was as follows:—viz., 11 cargoes of wheat—viz., 2 Marianopoli at 42s to 44s, 2 Sandomirka at 43s, 1 Odessa Ghirka at 48s, 6 Galatz at 47s to 49s 3d, and 1 fine Ibraila at 50s, 3 cargoes of maize at 35s to 36s 6d, and 2 cargoes of Danubian barley at 32s to 32s per qr. The sales noted last week were 109,368 qrs. wheat, at 52s 4d, and 3,883 qrs. in 1858. The London averages were 52s 5d on 3,883 qrs. The arrivals in the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 9th May in wheat and flour were equal to 68,517 qrs. The imports for the United Kingdom in the month of April were 222,720 qrs. wheat, 177,968 cwt. flour.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21.—With the exception of foreign barley, last week, the arrivals were short. The coastwise supply of English was 400 qrs. of British wheat there were 5,020 qrs., of foreign 6,003 qrs. There was a fair supply of Kentish wheat this morning, though but few samples from Essex. The splendid weather made sales dull, but the prices realised were 1s to 2s over last Monday for all good qualities. The same advance was obtained on foreign, but with much less doing than on Friday. The supply of country flour was 18,832 sacks, the foreign 235 sacks 4,092 brls. Town prices were 4s per sack up, the top price being 55s. per sack. Norfolks were also fully 2s per sack higher, French sacks and American brls. being held at 1s. improvement. Of British barley there were 1,929 qrs., of foreign 16,810 qrs. Scarcely any malting sorts were on sale; those for distillation and grinding were fully 1s per qr. down. The malt trade was quiet, with quotations unaltered. The entire supply of oats was 11,211 qrs., consisting of 1,033 qrs. English, 50 qrs. Scotch, 630 qrs. Irish, and 9,498 qrs. foreign. Factors generally required 6d per qr. advance, but it was only occasionally obtained. Large dealers not being disposed to operate without better supplies. Of maritime beans there were 450, of foreign 610 qrs. English beans, being scarce, were held for rather more money, and foreign were firm. Of home-grown peas there were 134 qrs., with 641 qrs. foreign. There was but a very moderate inquiry for hog food, and still less for boilers, rates being unchanged. The linseed supply was 22,611 qrs., with 3,026 qrs. exports. With fair arrivals sales were not so active, and rates were rather in favour of buyers both for seed and cake. In the seed trade but little was passing. Clover seed and trefoil unaltered. Canary very dull, as will as rapeseed. Good white mustard and more inquiry for. Tares and other seeds without change.

COURTESY PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, white, new, 42s to 50s; old 44s to 57s per qr.; red, new, 44s to 52s; old, 46s to 58s; Norfolk, Lincs., and Yorks., red, 42s to 52s. Barley—malting, new, 40s to 37s; chevalier, new, 40s to 44s; grinding, 32s to 35s; distilling, 31s to 33s. Malt—Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 42s to 57s; Kent, 48s to 57s; Kingstown, Warn, and town made, 48s to 57s; Ale, 60s to 70s; brown, 42s to 52s. Rye—new, 30s to 31. Oats—English, feed, 22s to 27s; potato, 23s to 31s; Scotch, feed, 23s to 28s; potato, 28s to 31s; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 23s; fine, 23s to 25s; Ditto black, 22s to 23s; fine, 27s. Beans—Mazagan, 34s to 40s; ticks, 27s to 35s; Harrow, 35s to 42s; pigeon, 40s to 50s. Peas—new, white, boilers, 38s to 41s; maple, 38s to 41s; grey, 36s to 38s. Flour—per sack of 280 lbs., town, households, 44s; fine, 40s to 42s; country, 37s to 38s; households, 40s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 26s to 27s.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 21.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 799 firkins butter and 1,446 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 12,167 casks butter and 1,249 bales bacon. In Irish butter very little doing; a few firkins of Waterfords arrived sold at 102s; and a few fine Cummeens now shipping at 104s on board; North Cork delivered to arrive landed; demand very weak, and the arrivals not nearly cleared off. Foreign sold well; but Dutch temporarily advanced to 106s. Bacon was moderately dealt in; a few sales of prime Waterford made at 62s to 63s on board; the arrivals are light, and the stocks reduced.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 21.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,715 head. In the corresponding week in 1859, we received 5,643; in 1858, 1,239; in 1857, 3,344; in 1856, 1,761; in 1855, 2,873; and in 1854, 3,158 head. The show of foreign stock here, to-day, was only moderate, and sales progressed briskly, at considerably advanced rates. A very limited supply of beasts came fresh to hand from our grazing districts, and numerous buyers made their appearance from Ireland and various distant parts of England. The beef trade was, therefore, very brisk, at fully 6d per 8lbs. over last week's quotations—the best beeds having sold at quite 5s 6d per 8lbs.; generally speaking, this was one of the dearest markets almost ever known. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 1,500 beeds, crosses and shorthorns; from other parts of England 500, of various breeds. No supplies reached us either from Ireland or Scotland. We were very sparingly supplied with sheep. All breeds sold with great briskness, at from 1d to 2sper 8 lbs. above the currencies realised on Monday last, the best Downs having produced 6s 6d per 8lbs. Lambs moved off briskly, at 6d to 8d per 8 lbs. more money. Isle of Wight and Dorsets sold at 5s 6d to 7s, Downs at from 7s 6d to 8s per 8 lbs. Calves were in moderate supply, and brisk inquiry, at 6d to 6d per 8lbs. more money. The pork trade was active, at and improvement in the quotations of fully 4d per 8lbs. Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s to 4s 4d per 8 lbs (sinking the offal), second quality beasts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime large oxen, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; second quality sheep, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s 10d to 6s 2d; prime Southdown sheep, 6s 4d to 6s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small calves, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; lambs, 5s 10d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 21s to 24s; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 22s each.

[ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS—LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 21.—There is rather more business doing in nearly all kinds of English wools and, in some instances, the value of the finest samples has had an upward tendency. Several parcels have been disposed of for the Continent, and the actual amount of supply in the market is limited. In the manufacturing districts prices still continue very firm. Per sack of 240 lbs.—Fleeces—Southdown hogs, 19l. 10s to 20l.; do. half-bred hogs, 19l. to 19l. 10s; do. Kent, 19l. to 19l. 10s; do. Southdown ewes and wethers, 17l. to 18l.; do. Leicester ewes and wethers, 17l. 10s to 18l. Sorts—clothing, pieklock, 19l. to 20l.; do. spins and pieklock, 18l. to 19l.; do. choice, 17l. to 18l.; do. super, 16l. to 16l.; do. combing—wether combing, 20l. to 21l.; do. pieklock, 17l. to 18l.; do. common, 16l. to 15l. 15s.; do. hog-matching, 22l. 10s to 24l.; do. pieklock matching, 18l. 10s to 19l. 10s; do. super matching, 16l. to 16l. 10s.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 19.—Scotch—The demand for laid Highland is sluggish, and confined to the better qualities; and for immediate delivery white Highland is scarce. The market is pretty well cleared of good laid Cheviots, and the trade have to do the best they can with the inferior sorts. Laid Highland wool per 24 lbs. 11s to 12s 6d; white Highland do., 14s 6d to 16s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; laid crossed do., washed, 15s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do., unwashed, 17s to 20s; laid Cheviot do., washed, 18s 6d to 22s; white Cheviot do., washed, 22s to 40s. Foreign—The attention of the trade is still taken up with the public sales now going forward in London, but all the imports here of good and useful wools command a ready sale, and ship at full rates. Imports for the week, 3,290 bales; previously this year, 55,112 bales.

THE DUBLIN MARKETS—TUESDAY.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market, Kevin-street—Bacon, 66s to 70s; hams, 60s to 65s 4d; cheeks, 4½ to 45s per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s 0d per barrel. Cool butter, 104d to 12d per lb.; firkins, 93s 4d to 102s 8d. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 5s 2d, duck, 6s 2d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 5s 10d to 6s 1d, duck, 6s 8d to 7s per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb; firkins, 84s to 100s per cwt.

Butter Crane, 18, Thomas-street—Firkin butter, first quality, 104s; second, 98s; third 92s per cwt. Cool butter, 10½d to 12d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 1s 1d to 1s 8d per lb; lobsters, 10d to 1s 6d each.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 4s 6d to 5s 0d per cwt; straw, 3s 0d to 4s per ditto.

Potatoes—5s 6d to 6s 0d per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s to 17s per ton; furnace, 14s 0d to 15s 0d per ton.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

Our Corn market to-day was less depressed than on Friday, with a firmer tendency in prices of everything, butwe do not alter our last quotations:—

White wheat,	50s 0d to 52s 6d	Indian corn,	35s 0d to 35s 0d
Red do.,	50s 0d to 51s 0d	Oats ...	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley, ...	18s 0d to 22s 0d	Bakers' flour,	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Oatmeal, ...	14s 0d to 17s 0d		

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 22.—5,000 bales sold, including 1,500 on speculation, and for export. No change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 22.—Not much doing in produce market to-day.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, MAY 22.—Market quiet at 52s. 6d. on the spot; 51s. 6d. for May and June; 50s. 9d. to 51s. for the last three months.

HULL CORN MARKET, MAY 22.—Moderate supply of wheat from the farmers, who asked an advance of 2s per qr., but could not establish it. Little business done at extreme rates of last week. Other articles, no change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MAY 22.—We have a very dull market to-day. Buyers still keeping much aloof from business, although there is more anxiety on the part of producers, there is no pressure to sell, nor any general disposition to give way materially in price, in order to secure them.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MAY 22.—Thin attendance. Wheat held for Friday's prices, but business passing limited.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MAY 22.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's Report.)—Moderate attendance. Wheat in fair consumptive demand, at full prices of Saturday. Flour nominally held, and more money asked. Oats and oatmeal no cheaper. Indian corn slow sale, at 6d per quarter decline.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 22.—Market without change, opening quietly, but probably about 5,000 bales will be sold. Imports 22,280 bales, previously 33,925 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 22.—Sugar quiet. Coffee—sales going quite as well as expected. Tea—the telegraphic news has caused holders to be very firm, but little business is doing in the absence of letters. Rice quiet. Saltpetre very firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 22.—Firsts, 116s; seconds, 116s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s; 1,500 parcels in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 21.—White wheat, 28s to 31s oats, 14s 3d to 16s 3d.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3-35 P.M.—The Bourse has been dull, and the Rentes closed at 69·5, being a decline of 15 centimes since Saturday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 226 8; Caledonian, 89½ 9; Exchequer Bills, 4 8; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ ½; Eastern Counties, 5¾ ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½; Great Northern, 114 15; Great Northern A, 115½ 16½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8½ ½; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ½; Great Western of Canada, new, 87½; Great Southern and Western, 113 15; Great Western, 63½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 92½ 3; Leeds Northern, 51 ½; Midland, 116 ½; North British, 61½ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6; York and Northern Midland, 73½ ½; Turkish Old, 74½ 5, Turkish New, 75½ 8½. Consols close firm at 94½ 5. Shares improved, closing good in tone at the highest point of the day, although business continued limited. Canadian steady. French good. Rentes come firmer from Paris.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The English Funds are dull, with very little business, at the closing prices of yesterday. In the Railway Share market, business almost at a standstill, and scarcely any alteration in prices since yesterday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, 22ND MAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse closes very firm. Rentes were first done at 69·85, but afterwards improved, owing to a rumour that the Powers were agreed concerning Sicily. Final quotations were 69·20, or 15 centimes higher than yesterday.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LEAGUE'S GALLERY, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan said" "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Slaughter's Grand Circus Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
SOUND-BOOM, KOTTON-ROW.—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.

Queen's Theatre—To-night "Every Cloud has a Silver Lining;" "Middy Ashore;" "Founded on Facts" to conclude with a "Day in Paris."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 19th, amounted to 54,775 copies, making an average of 9,129 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	..	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	..	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York), (S.)	..	One p.m., May 23.
West Coast of Africa (L.) Constantinople,	..	Six p.m., May 23.
America (Portland) (S.)	..	Ten a.m., May 24.
India (Bombay) (S.)	..	Six p.m., May 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles,	..	Six p.m., May 25.
America (Portland) (S.)	..	Ten a.m., May 27.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	..	One p.m., May 27.
America (New York) (S.)	..	One p.m., May 28.
Constantinople	..	One p.m., May 28.
America (Portland) (S.)	..	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Malta and Lower Italian Provinces, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 6th and 20th of each month.

MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD beg to announce their return from Paris, after completing their selections of
PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS,
MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.
Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.
Silk Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

THE SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT,
FOR THREE GUINEAS.
We respectfully call public attention to the above Fashionable Suit, being the leading style for the present season. We have them ready for immediate use in a variety of new materials, or can be made to order in Six Hours.
A perfect Fit guaranteed.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

MANLY SPORTS.
THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL Cricket and Boat Clubs are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to execute their orders for Cricketing and Boating Suits, from the
REGISTERED WOOLLEN TWILLS,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

LORD GRANVILLE has borrowed largely from the sophistical repertory of Mr. Bright. The fallacies uttered by that "out-door agent" of the Cabinet, during the preceding week, were repeated by the President of the Council, in the House of Lords, on Monday evening. Evading the proper question for debate, Lord Granville spoke of the injury inflicted by the Paper Tax, as if Lord Derby approved of the impost, and as if there were not other taxes equally, if not more injurious. The removal of taxation from tea and sugar, for instance, would effect greater and more universal benefit than the repeal of the Paper Duty. Lord Granville pathetically lamented the difficult position in which the House would be placed by a rejection of the bill.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,

Four o'clock, a.m.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 22.—Notwithstanding the reports current to the contrary, the French Ambassador was present to-day at the ceremony of the inaguration of the monument which has been erected to the honour of the Archduke Charles, the victorious hero of Aspern.

GAZETTE NEWS.

Sir H. G. Ward is gazetted Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 22ND MAY.—The Duke de Grammont is expected to arrive here this day.

The "Opinione Nationale" says the report that Bixio has been killed is unfounded. The same journal also says the despatch of naval forces to the Adriatic is spoken of.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The official journal of Naples, of the 18th instant, states that Garibaldi is in Sicily.

VICTORY OF GARIBALDI'S TROOPS AT MOREALE.

TURIN, 22ND MAY.—A message, dated Palermo, 20th, evening, states that a rumour was current that Garibaldi had obtained a decided victory at Moreale.

THE DUKE DE GRAMMONT AND COUNT BUOL.

MARSEILLES, 22ND.—The Duke de Grammont, who left Rome on leave, has arrived here by the mail steamer, which has also brought Count Buol.

PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF FORLI BY THE PIEDMONTESE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, 19TH (VIA MARSEILLES)—The Piedmontese Government has prosecuted the Bishop Forli for suspending the priests who assisted at the celebration of the Te Deum in honour of the Sardinian Constitution.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 21ST.—The Marquis de Lavella was received to-day in solemn audience by the Sultan. The Marquis had addressed the principal French residents in his speech, which had produced a sensible effect on the Bourse, and caused a considerable rise in the quotations of foreign exchanges.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—It is asserted that the Turkish Ambassador has protested against the projected inquiry into the treatment of Christians in Turkey, in attacking the sovereignty of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21ST.—Instructions have been forwarded to the Turkish diplomatic agents abroad, informing them that the Sultan questions the competency of the Powers to institute the inquiry proposed by Russia. The Sultan invoked article 9 of the Treaty of Paris, dated 30th March, 1859.

THE PROPOSED EASTERN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, MAY 22.—The assembling of an Eastern Conference, to which Prussia, Austria, and England, do not appear very solicitous, still appears uncertain. A note from Denmark respecting Schleswig, and contending the competency of Germany to interfere in that question, has arrived here.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

Earl Granville had a lengthened interview with Lord Palmerston at Cambridge House yesterday morning, and afterwards visited the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. Disraeli had an interview with the Earl of Derby at St. James'-square, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Disraeli was followed in rapid succession by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Wm. Joliffe, the Duke of Rutland, and Col. Ttaylor. Several messages were sent to and from the Carl on Club.

The "Globe" announces that the Ministry will accept the decision of the House of Lords last night as final for the present against the repeal of the paper duty.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

Lord Brougham paired off on Monday night in favour of the repeal of the paper duty, as also did the Archbishop of Canterbury and three other bishops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Sir Charles Barry were interred in the nave of Westminster Abbey. The procession included deputations from the Royal Academy, Royal Society of Civil Engineers, Architectural Museum, Architectural Association, and Royal Institution of British Architects. The cathedral was much crowded. Mourning was almost universally worn both by the male and female portions of the assembly. The Union Jack was hoisted half-mast high from the Victoria Tower.

At the meeting of the National Bank yesterday, the report was unanimously adopted. The dividend for the last half-year was declared at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The Petition of Rights Bill passed through Committee.

The Weights and Measures Bill, and the adulteration of Food and Drink Bill, were read a second time.

Lord Dungannon called attention to the disturbances weekly taking place in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East, and moved a determination to the effect that sufficient resolution had not been shown for putting an end to them, and bring the perpetrators to punishment. After blaming the conduct of the rector, he declared his belief that they police, if they thought proper, might have put a stop to the rioting. If the ordinary power was not sufficient, he called on the Government to introduce a sufficient measure.

The Earl of WICKLOW asserted that both the police and police authorities had neglected their duty. He wished to know if the allegations brought against Mr. Allen were true?

Earl GRANVILLE protested against these attacks on an absent person.

The Bishop of LONDON explained the circumstances under which he had appointed Mr. Allen to the rectorship of St. George's, and declared his disbelief in the charges brought against him. Reprobating the disturbances which had disgraced the parish, he declared his belief that the rector could still, if he pleased, restore tranquillity, in which he would receive all possible assistance from himself.

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn. Some further business was transacted, and their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past 8 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at five o'clock.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving that the House at rising do adjourn to Thursday, gave notice that on that day he should move for the appointment of a select committee to examine the journals of the House of Lords, and on Friday for the appointment of another committee to search for precedents as to that House, in respect of the Bill for Repealing the Excise Duty on Paper. It was, he said, important that the facts should be ascertained, but he disclaimed any intention of taking a step which should bring the two Houses into collision.

Lord NAAS called the attention of the House to the state of convict establishments in Bermuda, as detailed in the report laid before Parliament, and asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to send any more convicts to that island. The establishment at Bermuda was a national disgrace. There was no proper provision for the prisoners, no accommodation for the officers, no order in the arrangements; all the vices of the old system seemed to be concentrated in this single establishment. It could easily be reformed after the improved plan which was now in operation in Ireland, and which worked admirably.

Mr. WHALLEY, adverting to the rejection by the Lords of the Paper Duty Bill, asked if the motion for the appointment of a committee was the only step which could be taken in reference to this unprecedented and important proceeding?

Sir G. C. LEWIS replied that he had nothing to add to the statement of Lord Palmerston. Passing on to Bermuda, he admitted the confinement of so many prisoners there in the hulks. The consequence of the want of prison room elsewhere was no doubt objectionable. The question, however, was one of expense, and the proper time for discussing it would be when the Prison Votes came before them. The House would then decide whether additional buildings should be erected or not.

Sir J. PAKINGTON complained that this answer was scarcely satisfactory.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR reverted to the Paper Duty question, and asked if the Government was in earnest? If so, why did they not move for the committee that night?

Lord PALMERSTON, as curtly as Sir G. C. Lewis, said he saw no reason for departing from the usual course.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the existing arrangements on the order of business will be continued till after Whitsuntide.

Sir J. TRELAWNEY obtained leave to introduce a bill to establish County Financial Boards for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

Mr. BAXTER moved a resolution—"That this House is of opinion that the grant annually made to non-conforming ministers in Ireland, commonly called the Regium Donum, should cease and be extinguished as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients thereof, and, with this view, that no further grant be made on account of new congregations, nor to any existing congregations, after the present ministers thereof shall have ceased, by death or otherwise, to be the ministers of such congregations."

Mr. CROSSLEY seconded the motion, disclaiming all intention of interfering with vested interests, but calling upon all sects to support their own pastors as they would their own households.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved, as an amendment to the latter part of the resolution, to add words to the effect, that the charge should be removed from the Estimates and placed upon the Consolidated Fund. After due consideration by the House, he protested against members who quitted their proper sphere to interfere in the affairs of Ireland.

Mr. R. P. DAWSON seconded the amendment. He contended that the State had been a great gainer by the grant, in the morality, order, and loyalty of the Irish Presbyterians, which saved the expense of jails and police.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed both the motion and amendment. None who were not prepared to carry out the voluntary principle to the full extent could object to this grant, which had lasted through so many centuries. He trusted that the general question of Ecclesiastical Endowments would not be opened by further pressing an attack on that exemplary body, the Presbyterian ministers of Ireland, but that the question would be settled summarily, as had been that of Maynooth.

The amendment having been negatived without a division,

The House divided on the original motion, which was rejected by 117 to 58.

Mr. COBBETT called the attention of the House to the report of the select committee on the office of coroner, and moved for leave to bring in a bill in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the said committee. The main object of the bill was to cause coroners to be paid by salaries, instead of fees.

Sir G. C. LEWIS would not oppose the introduction of the bill for discussion on the same day.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir F. SMITH was moving for a committee to inquire into the state of the gunboats, when the House was counted out.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby—6 to 2 agst Wizard (taken); 9 to 2 agst Umpire (offered); 11 to 2 agst Thormanby (taken); 9 to 1 agst Nutbrurne (taken freely); 16 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); 20 to 1 agst Horror; 24 to 1 agst High Treason (taken and offered); 20 to 1 agst Restes (offered and taken); 25 to 1 agst Lanchester (taken).

Oaks—4 to 1 on the field (offered); 13 to 2 agst Emily (taken); 6 to 1 agst Rupee (taken); 8 to 1 agst Sagitta (offered); 10 to 1 agst Butterfly (offered); 12 to 1 agst Avalanche (taken); 14 to 1 agst Cheesecake (taken).

BETTING AT EPSOM.

Derby—5 to 2 agst Wizard (offered); 4 to 1 agst Umpire (offered); 7 to 1 agst Thormanby; 8 to 1 agst Nutbourne; 13 to 1 agst Buccanier; 20 to 1 agst Horror; 20 to 1 agst Maidstone; 25 to 1 agst High Treason; 100 to 8 agst Cramond; 40 to 1 agst Tom Bowline; 1,000 to 10 agst Wiseber (all taken).

Oaks—3 to 1 agst Seclusion; 5 to 1 agst Rupee; 6 to 1 agst Viatka; 7 to 1 agst Sagitta; 8 to 1 agst Emily (all taken).

EPSOM RACES.

Woodcote—Dundee, 1st; Blissworth, 2nd; Walloon, 3rd.

Rous—Benbow, 1st; Horse, 2nd.

Craven—Gallies, 1st; Clydesdale, 2nd; Gaspard, 3rd. Twelve ran

Brighton Stakes—Harry, 1st; Clio, 2nd; Lava, 3rd. Twelve ran.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday, the 28th April, the brig Ready Rhino, of Dublin, Capt. James Walsh, left Belfast, bound for Maryport, at 6 o'clock a.m., the wind then about W.S.W. At 8 o'clock a.m, the Copeland Islands bore by 5 miles distant. The crew numbered 6, amongst whom was a boy named William Myers, a native of Limerick. This boy, acting as cook, had given the men their breakfast, when a squall struck the ship, and the captain ordered all hands to shorten sail. The boy had been standing in the waist of the ship at the time of the above occurrence, waiting to pass the word; yet, when his name was shouted he was not forthcoming. The sail was shortened on the ship and things made snug, and the captain, thinking that perhaps the boy was skulking below, placed some hands forward and some aft, and took one with himself to search the hold, which, having nothing but ballast in it, offered no hiding-place. He was not to be found. They burned lights and instituted a rigid search, but with the same success. At 6 p.m. the brig got, after a succession of squalls, into Troon harbour, where they had not been bound, and the captain, according to rule (under a fine of £10), half-masted his colours for the loss of his boy, and so she went into port. Yet, when she neared the quay, what was their surprise to see standing waiting and watching on the pier the very boy mourned as dead! After the ship was made fast, the men, after many attempts, went in a body to him, when he gave them the following information:—"I was taken in the squall that struck the ship at 8 o'clock; I was placed on shore at Ayr; I was directed to Troon, where the ship would be awaiting me; and my guide told me that I need look no more to my soul's safety, as I should never enter the Kingdom of Heaven; I was dirty when I left; a lady washed my face and combed my hair."

The above can be sworn to by the captain and four of the crew if required, or they are willing to go and give any information concerning the above affair. The captain further remarks that the boy's shoes were covered with mud.

MASONIC DOINGS.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster, the most venerable Masonic body in the kingdom, now in existence nearly a century and a half, held its quarterly meeting on Monday, 21st inst. The attendance was unusually large, the greater number of the lodges in the province being represented. The meeting was rendered more interesting than on ordinary occasions from the circumstance of the Provincial Grand Officers appearing for the first time attired in the splendid new clothing and jewels which were provided by a subscription among the lodges and members of the craft. The lodge furniture was also new, and elegant. The entire paraphernalia were manufactured by Brother H. Flavelle, of Dublin, in accordance with the designs and patterns lately adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and reflect great credit upon his taste and superior skill as a Masonic jeweller. The aprons are of the finest lambskin, embroidered with rich watered blue ribbon and the finest broad gold lace and fringe. The collars are in the same superior style. The Holy Bible is the finest edition, imperial quarto, magnificently bound in royal blue Morocco, and richly gilt, with suitable devices and inscriptions. The sacred volume reposes on a cushion of rich blue Genoa velvet, with gold embroidery and tassels. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, George Chatterton, Esq., on presenting the clothing and jewels, delivered an appropriate and impressive address to the brethren present. After the routine business had been transacted, the Provincial Grand Architect, Sir John Benson, rose on behalf of the Mayor, the Right Worshipful Brother Sir John Arnott, M.P., who, being absent attending his Parliamentary duties, had deputed Sir John Benson to act for him on this occasion. Sir John said that the very great honour and pleasure devolved upon him of presenting, in the name of the Mayor, his esteemed friend and Brother George Chatterton, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, with the handsome testimonial which he held in his hand, in commemoration of the valuable assistance rendered by him and the Masonic Body on the occasion of laying the foundation of the new bridge in November last. Sir John then presented the Deputy Grand Master with a beautiful Masonic mallet, which had been manufactured expressly by Mr. E. Hawkesworth, Grand Parade, after a design by Sir John Benson.

The Deputy Grand Master returned thanks for the very valuable gift presented to him, which he trusted would long continue in his family as a memorial of the part he had taken in the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation of the bridge, which, when completed, would be one of the noblest structures in the Kingdom, and a lasting ornament to his native city.—*Cork Constitution.*

MR. RAREY AT THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Mr. Rarey has commenced a farewell exposition of his system of horse-taming at the Alhambra Palace. The first of the course of lectures took place on Monday evening, and they will be continued every evening at eight during the present week, with a morning exposition on Saturday, at two p.m. It was asserted that "a most terrific" subject would be the subject of Tuesday morning's performance, and if the following description, furnished by his owner, be at all near to the truth, even Mr. Rarey would have his work cut out for him: "I have sent up the gigantic carthorse Captain. He is 19 hands high, and weighs 25 cwt. (probably the largest horse in England); has drawn six tons' weight from the Borough across London-bridge. He has bitten no less than eight persons, some of whom it was necessary to remove to the hospital. One man is selected to attend him, and is always armed with a stout bludgeon as a protection. Pray, mind no stranger is allowed to go near him in the stable, as he will take a man up in his teeth and shake him as a dog would a rat."

"La Gazette de Nice," a journal printed in French, and adverse to the annexation, thus speaks of Garibaldi—"Begone, ye lugubrious owls of the press, loathsome toads of publicity, that spit your venom at Garibaldi. Avaunt, impotent extinguishers of 'an idea,' in vain ye try to sully a renown which Pagan antiquity would, in wonder at his gigantic deeds, have placed among the demigods! Hats off, and hold your gabble!"

It seems probable that the iron sand discovered at Taranaki, New Zealand, will make us independent of foreign countries for the supply of steel, as it is said to produce this article of a better quality than any that has hitherto been made.

Correspondence.

CASE OF CAPTAIN CROSBIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your article of to-day, you mention my name in a complimentary way in connection with this case; but you have omitted the names of Mr. Dowse, our able junior counsel, and Mr. Nathaniel Hamilton, solicitor. I wish you would be so kind as to mention that the £100 allowed by the Chancellor was entirely insufficient to meet the enormous expenses of the trial, and but for the assistance of Captain Crosbie's friends before, and since this sum was granted, and the exertions of Mr. Hamilton, professionally and otherwise, justice might have miscarried.—Yours very truly,

22nd May, 1860. EDWARD WALSHE, Solicitor.

SCAFFOLDING IN STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable columns I beg to call public attention to the intolerable nuisance which is a source of constant annoyance to the citizens of Dublin—I allude to the absence of suitable contrivances for the prevention of the danger arising from the fall of rubbish from the scaffolding of houses under repair. No later than this morning, as I passed down Westmoreland-street with a lady, a shower of lime, dust, and pieces of brick came down upon us. This might have been a casual accident, but its frequent recurrence for several days warrants me in attributing it to serious neglect.—Hoping this may obtain room in your liberally-conducted journal, I am, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A letter, signed "Lucus a non Lucendo," under the above heading appeared on Saturday morning last in your paper; and as it calls for some remarks, in order to set the matter fairly before the public, will you kindly give a little space in your very excellent journal for the following.

The writer says, "he copies an article from the last number of the *Guardian*," in which that paper, after passing its censure on the architecture of all our Dublin churches, passes on to St. Patrick's in particular, saying "it is in a very wretched condition of neglect. The choir is laid out in great square pews, with tier upon tier of boxes (some of them curtained) lining the walls as in a theatre, &c." Now, that a London paper, that sees everything Irish through a low prejudiced medium, and that supposes they add to London importance by taking a fling at their "neighbours across the Channel," should thus write is not to be wondered at; but for a man in Dublin to indorse that as *true*, proves he must be entirely ignorant of what St. Patrick's now is, or else he must be wilfully blind.

The writer seems fearful lest the public should not raise a testimonial to the noble-spirited intentions of Mr. Guinness; so he begins by deprecating all the repairs that have been done, or denying their existence.

In fact, he goes back to what the church was some sixteen years ago, and is blind to all that has been done since.

When the present Dean Pakenham was appointed, he found the cathedral in a very dilapidated, dangerous state, and he determined to restore it, as far as lay in his power. The square unsightly pews, protruding galleries, sepulchral tombs, and confined-up monuments, that were there, and which rendered the choir dark and unwholesome, were removed. The floor was lowered about three feet, to its original level; the ground round the walls outside, that had by the accumulation of ages been so high as almost to blind the windows was also removed. Sewers were made all round, and through the church and nave in all directions and led through the adjacent streets and lanes till a proper fall was obtained at a considerable distance off. The choir was newly floored and seated, not with "square pews" (as your correspondent says), but with single pews, with bench ends, &c. The deans and prebendaries' stalls and the choristers pews were newly arranged with fittings of oak, in open tracery. A new chancel was formed and new aisles, all paved with Minton's tiles; a new organ loft was put up, also new oak entrance doors, oak canopied ceilings over porch and stalls, a new throne, new pulpit, and reading lecterns. The bases of the piers, long buried under the earth, were uncovered and repaired. The piers and moulded arches of the choir walls were restored; also the great arch at east end. The walls of the side aisles were almost entirely rebuilt, and new windows put in. Thus, then, the choir is at present airy, lightsome, dry, and healthy. The nave floor was also lowered. The piers that supported the great south wall of this part of the building were mouldering away; the groining over them fell, and there was imminent danger of this part of the church becoming a heap of ruins. That danger was prevented. Octagon cut stone piers were built for supports, and although not in all respects what might be desired, yet, under the circumstances, it was the only chance of preserving the walls from impending ruin.

The old east wall of the choir has been, on one side, rebuilt from the foundation in such a manner as to secure it permanently, though it was in an overhanging, dangerous position. It has had new windows, niches, buttresses, gables, &c., all complete.

The old dilapidated chapter-house at east end, with the continuation of the side aisles of the choir, were taken down to the ground, and the present structures erected in their stead. This was a great work, and will bear comparison, in point of taste (though not of expense), with any of the English churches. It is now finished outside and in, except the floors, tracery screens between the columns, and interior fittings, but which were postponed for want of funds. One view, however, of the east end of the church from the head of Canon-street, in Bride-street, and a walk into the choir, will satisfy any one that much has been done towards the restoration of Saint Patrick's, although much still remains undone.

In 1845, some time after the works had commenced, the Dean obtained the services of the late Mr. Carpenter, an architect of undoubted talent, who sent in an elaborate set of drawings. These, with the assistance of many things discovered during the progress of the works, have been, and should still be guides in the restoration. The Dean, himself a man of taste, and who had studied this cathedral in particular, superintended and directed all the works. But the great want felt from the beginning to the end was money, to obtain which he exerted himself to the utmost. Bad times and distressing circumstances occurred in the country, from time to time, during those 15 years, and each of these had the effect of stopping the works; and, with respect to the re-building of the chapter-house, these frequent stoppages had an injurious effect on the uncovered walls and open windows, thereby injuring the cut stone work both inside and out. These frequent delays, often lasting for years, must account also for the slow progress made during that long period.

The work now to be done is principally at the other end of the church—namely, the nave, south transept, &c. With respect to the buttresses, upper windows, and side aisles, these will, in a great measure, have to be taken down and rebuilt. It is a great undertaking, and in this view of the matter the public may rightly estimate the noble spirit and great munificence of Mr. Guinness, in commencing such a work at his own cost, and not by despising what has been done, or falsely ignoring its existence. I am sure a grateful public, on its termination, will not require any incentive from a London paper, or your correspondent at home, to do him honour, but all will unanimously accord him his proper place, justly due him, amongst the Irish worthies in the Temple of Fame.

I trust this letter will not be considered too long for insertion in your valuable space. 'Tis due to Dean Pakenham, who is now from home, to all connected with the cathedral, and to him who has long laboured in the work of restoration—Your humble servant, HENRY KINGSMILL.

May 22, 1860.

INQUESTS.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday on the body of a female infant, lying in the house No. 5, Williams-row, Abbey-street. James Connor, of 43, Essex-street, deposed that about eight o'clock that morning he saw the child wrapped up in a coarse cloth, and lying behind the hall-door. Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body and found no marks of violence on it; believed the child died from want of proper care after its birth.—Verdict accordingly.

Dr. White held another inquest on the body of James Nichols, aged 34 years, lying in the house No. 9, Great Clarence-street. Wm. Nichols, brother of deceased, deposed that he saw him last alive on Thursday, when he appeared to be quite well. He used to work at Ringsend Basin, where he was found dead. Patrick Lally deposed that he knew deceased, and saw him last on Thursday morning; believed he must have got into the boat of the brig Tuscan, in which he was working, and in that way have fallen into the water. Surgeon Porter deposed that there were no marks of violence on the body; believed that death resulted from drowning.—Verdict accordingly.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A publican, named Wier, in Ballycumber, King's County, on Sunday night, was struck with great violence on the forehead with a large stone, thrown by a man named Boland, without the slightest provocation. Wier immediately gave chase, but from loss of blood had to give up. Fortunately, Constable Connell, with a party of men, were on patrol, and succeeded in arresting him. Boland is now lodged in Tullamore Jail awaiting his trial on the 8th June. Wier is under the care of Dr. Walsh, and is progressing favourably.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESSFUL LANDING AT MARSALA.

The following letter has been received direct from the writer, via Malta:—

. . . On Thursday, the 10th of May, at about 9 p.m., we started from Palermo for Marsala, in consequence of a dispute at the latter place between the General commanding that district and the British merchants residing there. A general disarmament of the people had taken place, and, what is rather unusual, the arms of the English had been taken away also, leaving them with their large factories and immense property at the mercy of revolutionists, or robbers, or, what perhaps is worse than either, any parties of Neapolitan soldiers who might be straggling about.

The Intrepid accompanied us from Palermo, and early in the morning she looked into Trapani. Daylight also showed us that we were accompanied by two Neapolitan steamers, sent to watch our proceedings no doubt. About ten a.m. on Friday, the 11th, we anchored off Marsala. The Intrepid shortly after anchored about half-way between us and the shore. The two Neapolitans continued their journey, apparently to take a look further on the coast, or to acquaint the frigate, which was cruising in that direction, with our arrival off the place. They had barely got out of sight when two other steamers were seen coming straight in from seaward at full speed. As they approached they hoisted Sardinian colours, and as they passed close to our stern it was impossible to mistake who or what they were. On the deck of the foremost and smaller one there were but few men to be seen; those that were visible, however, were nearly all dressed in red flannel blouses, which gave them something of the appearance of English soldiers. On the bridge with the captain or pilot was an officer in a red blouse, similar to the rest, and distinguished by a feather in his cap. This we conjectured to be Garibaldi himself. All the men were armed, and a field-piece pointed out from an opening in the bulwarks just abaft the starboard paddle-box. The other and larger vessel, however, was literally crammed with men, like herrings in a cask; some in red, some in dark green, like riflemen, but by far the greater part were in plain citizens' attire. Both steamers made direct for the mole, the smaller one getting in all right, and the other grounding about a hundred yards short of the mole-head. They commenced to land from the inner one immediately, and, so far from there being only a few on board, it was really surprising where they could have been all stowed. The first parties who landed proceeded in small numbers up to the town.

In the meantime the smaller steamer had been cleared of men, stores, guns, and ammunition, the latter being laid along the mole to be removed as soon as both steamers were cleared. There appeared some delay in getting boats to disembark the people from the steamer aground, but at length they arrived in any numbers, and of all sizes, and the men descended in a most orderly manner, as boat after boat came alongside the ladder. By this time the affair was getting very exciting; the Neapolitans had evidently caught sight of them, and were returning as hard as they could come, and "cleared for action too." The frigate, too, was coming down with every sail set, right before a beautiful breeze. It certainly was a splendid sight to see the cool and steady way in which the insurgents got into the boats to be paddled to the shore. But now the steamers are drawing well within range, and still there are hundreds to land; the foremost steamer stops—how we watched that bow gun of hers! Why doesn't she fire? Had she done so she might have slaughtered them like sheep. But no; she backs and fills, now ahead, now astern, signalling all the time to the frigate, which is by this time getting disagreeably close. Bravo! time has not been wasted; they are all landed, and as they reach the mole they are formed in fours, and marched off, as if from parade. Ah! there goes a shot from the steamer—short, by George! There goes another; the men on the mole dip, and it passes over them; again they march. But here's the frigate, she has shortened sail and is passing quietly along in a line with the mole; now she's right abreast of them. Bang, bang, bang, gun after gun, a whole broadside of grape and canister. There is not a man to be seen; they are all down, the storm passes over, and up they are again marching as orderly as before. Frigate steamers now keep at a respectful distance, throwing occasional shot and shell at the working parties as they clear the mole of the landed stores. Horses and carts have been pressed into the service, and as they carry the things along the mole and up the road to the town gate they are often smothered in dust from a ricochet shot, but I believe throughout the whole affair only one man was wounded. The whole scene was one of intense excitement; it was one of those dashing, brilliant affairs that only such a man as Garibaldi could have accomplished. A landing effected with twelve hundred men, each armed with a rifle, a revolver, and a cutlass; large quantities of spare arms and ammunition, and four field pieces; this was done in just one hour and three-quarters in the very teeth of a frigate and two steamers, without hurry or disorder, and without returning a shot.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

Long before that hour the lobbies leading to the House were crowded with strangers anxious to gain admission to hear the debate that was about to take place on the paper duties. The ladies' gallery was occupied with double tiers of peeresses and others who had obtained an order of admission, and the space in front of the bar, the steps of the throne, and the galleries set apart for ambassadors, were also occupied. As soon as the strangers' gallery was thrown open there was a rush for the front seats, which for a time prevented all hearing of the business that was being carried on, while in the lobbies there were as many persons still left waiting as would have filled the galleries twice over. There has been no such anxiety manifested to witness the proceedings in the Lords since the corn-law debate.

A great many petitions were presented for and against the repeal of the paper duties by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, and others; but the confusion in the House was such that it was impossible to hear from what places most of them came.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

Earl GREY said, before the House proceeded to the business of the evening, he wished to ask his noble friend a question of which he had given him notice. The question which he wished to ask was, whether the expedition to China would not be under the charge of the British Treasury from the time of its embarkation; whether the British regiments sent to China would not be entitled to Indian pay and allowances while serving with the troops of India in China; and whether in this case provision had been made for the pay of the Indian regiments, and for the extra pay of the British regiments, in the estimates that had been laid before Parliament?

Earl GRANVILLE, who read his answer from notes in his hand, in a tone that was extremely indistinct, stated that the British regiments serving in China would be entitled to the Indian pay and allowances, and that no provision had been made for this in the estimates of the year.

THE PAPER DUTY REPEAL BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE.—I rise to move the second reading of a bill, the object of which is to repeal a tax which has now existed for nearly 150 years. That tax, as stated in the preamble of the act, was imposed for the purpose of enabling her Majesty Queen Anne vigorously to carry on the war then raging, and it was to continue until she had secured a lasting peace. Contemporary writers inform us that the real object of the bill was to impose restrictions on the press, which was at that time thought too licentious. It is curious that Swift, the great Tory writer and the friend of the then Ministry, complained of this proceeding both in verse and in prose. In verse, describing himself, he said:—

"His works are hawked in every street,
But seldom rise above one sheet;
Of late, indeed, the paper-stamp
Did very much his genius cramp."

As you may suppose, in his history of the last four years of Queen Anne's reign, there is a passage which is too long to read to your lordships, but which is well worthy of attention, arguing, upon Conservative grounds, against the expediency of throwing any difficulty in the way of cheap publications of a political character. The law, however, with some modifications, has continued to our time. In 1832 an agitation was begun against it. In 1835 a Royal Commission, of which Sir Henry Parnell was at the head, was appointed to examine into the tax. They recommended some modifications, and also the reduction of the duty by one-half. That reduction accordingly took place, was followed by an enormously increased consumption, and, what is more remarkable, by a diminution in the price of paper to double the amount of the reduction. The commission begged it should not be thought that they approved the tax, and they hoped the time would soon come when far greater benefits would result from its total repeal. Motions were then made in the House of Commons on the subject. Two years ago an abstract resolution was adopted there; and although in general abstract resolutions respecting taxation are not very desirable, it was adopted with the full concurrence of the late Goverment. Her Majesty's present Ministers decided upon the repeal of the tax this session. They brought forward a proposal to the effect in the House of Commons; it has in different shapes gone through the ordeal of three divisions in the House; and it now comes here for your lordships' approval. On any ordinary occasion I should have satisfied myself with the short history I have given of this tax, in order to induce your lordships to take your share, whatever that may be, in the work of relieving the people from a burden of this character. Considering, however, the notice which has been given by my noble friend below me (Lord Monteagle), and the energetic assurances given by the noble earl (Lord Derby) that he would not only vote for, but would use all his endeavours in the support of the noble baron's motion, I think it necessary to trouble your lordships at much greater length than I should otherwise have wished on this subject. I must first briefly refer to the objections which are likely to be brought against this bill. From the report of what took place on Saturday I have reason to suppose that the noble earl does not intend to go much into the merits or demerits of this tax. I was quite prepared for this course, because the noble earl, no doubt, felt that it was impossible to say anything in its favour. Half the leading members of the Government, indeed, have declared themselves on this point. Lord Stanley, whose opinions on any question affecting the social state of the country are so liberal and unprejudiced, has long been known as a warm opponent of the tax. Sir B. Lytton, a very able public man and man of letters, has been most eloquent in his denunciations of the tax, and has described it very truly and very happily as a tax on knowledge. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it combined moral as well as physical objections, and, as leader of the House, he agreed to the resolution to which I have just referred, and which declared that paper was not a fit object of permanent taxation. By the report of what took place, as well as by a gentleman who was present, I am informed that the noble earl, in answer to a deputation which waited upon him on a previous occasion, declared that he only repeated his former impressions when he stated that this tax was bad in principle and bad in practice. I am not therefore surprised at his determination to refrain now from entering into the merits of the tax; but, as I don't know what view may be taken by other noble lords on the subject it will be necessary that I should state as shortly as I can what are some of the principal objections to it. There is a phrase used by Lord Stanley which so well describes the operation of the tax that I should almost wish to take it as the text of the objections which may be advanced to it. He stated that the tax was vexatious in collection, that it impeded improvements in manufacture, that it heightened the price of an article the demand for which exceeded the supply, and pressed injuriously on the supply of cheap literature and the diffusion of news. As to its being vexatious in collection, I must refer to the report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, published on the 1st of March in the present year. I see the noble baron smile, but I do trust that in this House we shall not hear the insinuations which have been thrown out elsewhere, that this is not the deliberate opinion of the commissioners, but a report got up to order. To prevent the repetition of a statement so derogatory to the gentlemen of high character who compose the Board of Inland Revenue, I will state what I have ascertained on this point. I went to Somerset House for the purpose of making inquiry on the subject, and what I found to be the case was this—Very soon after the passing of the resolution agreed to by the late Government the difficulty of collecting the tax daily became greater. Towards the beginning of this year the board got applications for exemption to which they were unable to give any answer whatever; and in this dilemma, not knowing whether the Government meant to repeal the tax or not, they appointed some of their most able and practical officers to examine into the question, and see whether they could adopt any changes which might be draughted into a bill, and which, if approved by Parliament, might enable them to collect the tax with something like justice. Afterwards, when the Government, acting partly on the opinion of the Inland Revenue, and partly from reasons to which I shall presently advert, came to the determination of repealing the tax, a debate took place in the House of Commons, and Mr. Walpole said that, comparing the former report of the board with the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he did not think these were perfectly consistent. I think it only just, both to the commissioners and to Mr. Gladstone, to state that the former drew up this report spontaneously, and without the slightest communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer or any other member of the Government. I shall be confirmed in this statement by the noble earl opposite, as he can tell your lordships that during the time he was in office, letters were constantly received at the Treasury from the commissioners bearing exactly on the same point. (Here the Earl of Derby made some intimation.) If the noble earl does not know it, I can assure him that it is the fact. I will read one or two sentences from the report. (The noble earl proceeded to read from the report of the commissioners passages to the effect that it was their deliberate opinion that the paper duty was rapidly becoming untenable; and the commissioners explained that there was no inconsistency whatever between their different reports; they stated that in their third report of last year they were compelled to draw attention to the great and increasing embarrassments involved in the collection of this tax, and they might have added that the evils of which they complained had been accumulating for many years previously, and that the attempt to frame new regulations had entirely failed.) The whole of the report is well worthy of your lordship's attention, as showing the excessive injustice and inequality of the tax, and the necessity to which they were driven to exercise an arbitrary decision, there being no definition of "paper" sufficiently clear. The noble earl opposite, in the course of a speech he delivered on Saturday last, stated that he had heard a good deal of a contrary character from publishers, booksellers, and newspaper proprietors, and stated that he was entrusted with petitions from Irish newspaper proprietors on the subject. I can explain this matter to your lordships, and the petitions of the Irish newspaper proprietors need not have very great effect on your lordships' minds. The Irish newspapers only pay three farthings tax, and the English newspapers pay 1d.; and the Irish newspaper proprietors had been told that if they were relieved from the necessity of buying dear paper, it would be only fair to put them on an equality with the English newspaper proprietors. With respect to the effect which the abolition of an excise tax has on the manufacture of an article, we all know what happened on the abolition of the excise duty on glass, how that material was cheapened, and how it increased in quantity and improved in quality. I know that with regard to the material from which paper may be made, some persons declare that fibre is not applicable to the manufacture of the finer and better sort of paper. Still it is applicable to the manufacture of a paper most useful to the poorer classes of persons. I remember four or five years ago a very interesting discussion being brought on in this House respecting the manufacture of beautiful paper from West Indian fibre; and a complaint was made that a charter of limited liability had not been granted to a company for the manufacture of that paper. Now, it appears to me a clumsy proceeding to put a tax on one side, and then to prop it up by some special privilege on the other. There are several very ingenious inventions waiting to come into operation as soon as the excise duty should be abolished. Pulp may be used for forming models from works of art, some of the finer kinds of which are liable to be hurt by contact with clay or plaster of Paris. This pulp is applicable to any work of art without injury, but it is obliged to be dry before it leaves the paper-maker, and, therefore, until the duty should be repealed, it would be absolutely impossible to use it for the purpose I have indicated. A mill in Lincolnshire, owned by a person named Sharpe, has been built to turn twitch, that most destructive weed to the farmer, into paper; but the tax interferes so much with the process that the owner has been compelled to shut up the mill. If the duty were repealed the mill would be re-opened, I am told. The duty operates also in a peculiar way in creating a monopoly, owing to the manner in which the payment of the duty is made to press on the mill-owners, in consequence of purchases made from them shortly before the moment when the duty must be paid. When I see that in America all the processes of paper-making are infinitely superior to ours, that the paper is made much cheaper, and that the consumption is something like treble of ours per head, then, considering the wealth and enterprise of this country, I think there must be some reason for this. When I advert to France, and note the enormous quantities of paper exported from that country, and when I remark that the French paper is superior for printing purposes, the same reflection forces itself on my mind; as also when I go in imagination to Japan, or read the interesting book written by Captain Osborn in reference to that country. (The noble earl here read an extract from that work, describing the variety of purposes to which paper was applied in Japan, among the articles made from it being saddles and waterproof coats that perfectly kept out the rain. Of so much importance was paper considered in Japan that in the marriage settlements, in order to protect the wife from a tyrannical husband, it was stipulated that the wife should be allowed a certain quantity of paper. I think the fact of a great enterprising nation like ours being, in respect to the manufacture of paper, behind the Americans, the French, and the Japanese, may, without any great stretch of imagination, be attributed to the effect which we know the Excise laws produce in other matters. With respect to the repeal of the paper duty, some people have the most extraordinary notions, thinking that that repeal is merely advocated to give a greater circulation to a particular newspaper, expressing extreme views, not certainly in accordance with those held by the majority of your lordships. What is the case? In London there are three penny daily papers—the "Morning Star," a journal of advanced Liberal opinions; the "Daily Telegraph," also a Liberal paper, but not on all questions at one with the "Morning Star;" and the "Standard," a journal of purely Conservative principles. I had the pleasure some three days ago of reading an interesting and well-written article in the "Standard," attacking the Liberal party in general, but myself in particular. (A laugh.) Well, I have here a letter written in 1856 by the manager of the "Standard," stating that every day he paid £29 to the Excise, and that if the paper duty were repealed he should have £20 for the better remuneration of literary talent, and the purchase of better material to print upon, leaving, of course, a larger profit for the proprietors of his journal. He also points out the heavy charge placed upon newspapers like the "Standard" in the obligation to have their sheets of certain sizes dried before they left the paper-mill, and damped again in the printing-office, all causing great waste and delay. He adds that if the paper duty were abolished he has not the slightest doubt that the circulation of the "Standard" would be doubled in amount. That, surely, is a consummation which noble lords opposite most earnestly desire to bring about, because it means that with greater literary talent Conservative principles would be spread among double the number of readers. So with respect to books. The paper duty presses very lightly, indeed, upon popular novels in three volumes, expensively got-up annuals, and works of that sort, and valuable works—such as Macaulay's or Mahon's "History of England." But, when we come to books intended for circulation among the poorer classes of the community, then, instead of 5 or 10 per cent. we have the duty rising to 30, 40, 50, and even 60 per cent upon publications which the working classes desire and ought to obtain. Mr. Black says that upon one work alone he paid duty to the amount of £4,000, and he calculates that the tax cost the purchasers of the book at least £8,000—a statement which is, of course, equally applicable to smaller books. He might go on for ever in pointing out the almost prohibitory effect it had exercised upon the attempts to publish most valuable works in a cheap form; and, therefore, considering all the circumstances of the case, and especially believing that the tax was untenable, the Government had thought it was a proper one to repeal at this period. The House of Commons, after a most full consideration of the question in every point of view, had agreed to the views of the Government, who, he submitted, had not been improvident. They had not only devised a plan for making the revenue and expenditure balance, but they had also combined with it a revision of taxation completing the development of that policy which had already produced such beneficial results. He could not understand in what respect they had been improvident, unless it was with reference to the Chinese war; but until 10 minutes ago they really did not know whether they were at war with China or not. The real facts of the case were, that a vote of credit was taken (£850,000) last year; £500,000 this year, and in the army estimates the sum of £450,000 was provided for expenses in China, as well as £280,000 in the naval estimates—making in all a sum of two millions and a half. He denied that the Government would have been justified in making more extensive preparations, and they were ready to accept the fullest responsibility for their estimates, which had been framed on the fullest consideration. A private telegram had been received that afternoon, stating that war was likely to take place in China, but as yet they did not know whether it would be long or short. The surplus provided by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was originally £480,000, but it was by no means an uncommon occurrence for a surplus to disappear whilst the budget passed through the House of Commons. The Government, however, did not think fit to re-model their scheme. The balance in the Exchequer ought to be taken into account, and these were £2,000,000 more than they were last year. With this in hand (and making no allowance for the wonderful elasticity of the resources of the country), the Government was of opinion that it was warranted in assenting to the repeal of this duty. He considered that those noblemen who had suddenly been summoned from the country to vote on the present amendment had been placed in a very false position by the noble earl (Derby); for, however these noble men might be disposed to follow him, they must feel that his knowledge of finance was the smallest possible; that all his prophecies had failed with reference to it; and that he could not even recollect all the facts of the budget which had been introduced when he was himself Prime Minister. The present amendment was not in accordance with the dictates of reason or justice, nor was it in accordance with the spirit of the constitution. He wished the noble lord (Monteagle) to cite any instance in which the House of Lords had rejected a bill, either proposing or remitting taxation, when that bill was a part of a whole financial scheme which had been passed by the Commons and generally approved of by the country. The noble earl then pointed out the great injustice which would be done to the paper trade and publishers by rejecting the bill, and so disturbing the various contracts and arrangements which had been entered into. By the present—and, to say the least, unusual—course of proceeding, the Commons were placed in a very difficult position, and if anything were wanting to make the present act on the part of the Opposition unpalatable to the Commons, it was the way in which the noble earl (Derby) had alluded, in his speech, to the deputation which had waited upon him, on the subject of permanent taxation. The noble earl's theory meant neither more nor less than this, that the House of Lords could interfere with the right of the Commons and stop the supplies. Was the present course wise, either as regarded the House of Lords or the country? The House of Lords stood higher in the popular esteem than it ever had done, and this was proved by the fact that when any attacks were made upon it, they invariably fell to the ground, because there was no reality or substance in such attacks. He trusted that their lordships would thus waive all personal and party feelings, and by their votes avoid a conflict with the other House, the results of which no one could foresee.

Lord LYNDHURST said he should confine himself to the practical point—the privileges of that House, contrasted with those of the House of Commons. This, he observed, could be no party question; all their lordships had to do was to ascertain what their privileges were. A doctrine had been laid down at a recent meeting, that for the Lords to reject a Money Bill passed by the other House was unconstitutional and insulting to the House of Commons. Under these circumstances he had felt it his duty to state his views and conclusions upon the subject. He did not intend to dogmatise, but to lay before their lordships, plainly and simply, facts, principles, and precedents which would lead them, without doubt, to a clear conclusion. It was not to be disputed that their lordships had no right to amend or to originate a Money Bill. They had abandoned the claim, because they had no power to enforce it. Precedents had been relied upon occurring in 1671 and 1678, to prove that that House had no power to reject a Money Bill; but they only showed that their lordships had no power to amend or originate such a bill; and he complained of the want of fairness and candour on the part of those who cited these precedents that, on the very next page in the very book from which the documents were taken, was a direct and deliberate admission, in 1689, that the House of Lords had not only the power, but the right, to reject such a bill, and that this precedent had not been quoted. This right had been acted upon without dispute in numerous instances, several of which were referred to by his lordship; but this was a bill for relieving taxation, which, it was said, created a distinction. This, he observed, was a novel doctrine, and at variance with the practice. He cited an instance of a bill being rejected by the Lords, without complaint by the Commons, which both relieved and imposed taxation. If, then, their lordships had not only the power, but the right to reject the bill, and if they conscientiously believed it would increase our financial difficulties in the present state of Europe, he had no doubt what their conclusion would be.

Lord MONTEAGLE, who, upon rising to move the amendment of which he had given notice, said he was delighted with the speech of the noble and learned lord opposite (Lord Lyndhurst), because it had settled conclusively the question of privilege, which after all was the great question forming, out of doors, the real front of this case. He warned their lordships that the question they were called upon to determine was, not whether they should adopt the bill for the repeal of a million and a half of taxation, but whether they would diminish the security for the payment of the charges on the Consolidated Fund, which would strike at the whole credit of the country, and deteriorate the value of public securities. This bill, moreover, would establish a precedent which no honest man would imitate in dealing with his creditors. It was an advance in the reckless policy of substituting direct for indirect taxation, which could not be resorted to without peril. The financial statement of the Government showed a surplus of £464,000; but had we this surplus? No such thing. It had vanished into thin air, and he prognosticated a clear deficit of revenue next year of £11,083,000. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

Lord DUFFERIN said he should feel it his duty to give to her Majesty's Government his conscientious support.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE was of opinion that there was not the slightest constitutional doubt that their lordships had a right to vote freely upon this question; but, the House having passed the Income Tax Bill, he did not think it consistent with equity or honour to refuse to pass this bill. He was surprised, he said, to hear from Lord Monteagle a defence of the paper duty, the effects of which upon cheap literature, as well as upon trades and manufactures, were severely felt, and justified the deliberate verdict of the House of Commons. He agreed that the finances were in a state of considerable embarrassment, but it was impossible to calculate the elasticity of the revenue, and he warned their lordships that, if they rejected this bill, they might provoke an agitation which would produce serious consequences.

The Duke of RUTLAND could not agree with Lord Clanricarde that, because they had passed the Income tax Bill, they were therefore bound to pass this bill. Looking at the state of the revenue, and to the probable amount of the deficiency next year, he hoped their lordships would not assent to the bill.

Lord CRANWORTH said the constitutional question was one which involved the House in very great difficulty. Such a step as that of refusing to concur in the repeal of a tax under the circumstances of the present case had, he insisted, never been taken by that House. The legal precedents cited by Lord Lyndhurst were inapplicable to the case of a bill repealing a tax which formed part of the Budget. He examined some of the precedents, pointing out the distinctions, and observed that if this was to be the first time their lordships took a step sanctioned by no substantial precedent since the Revolution, the attempt to make the precedent of a tax more than once disapproved by the other House of Parliament would materially endanger the high position they held in the estimation of the country.

Lord CHELMSFORD, observing that Lord Cranworth had not denied the power of their lordships to refuse their assent to a Money Bill, maintained that the precedents cited by Lord Lyndhurst were in point, and applicable to the present case. If the House had the power and the right to reject this bill, there devolved upon their lordships, he said, a corresponding duty, and if they believed that the taking off this tax, at the same time that the tea and sugar duties were retained, was inexpedient, they were bound to reject it.

The Duke of ARGYLL entered upon a defence of the Commercial Treaty of the Budget, and denied that the Government intended to break down the great system of indirect taxation and impose undue burdens upon property, expressing his conviction that our indirect taxation had arrived at a point at which it could not be maintained with safety to the country in time of peace. He did not deny the legal power or right of that House to refuse its assent to any bill sent up from the other House; but legal power and legal right were wholly different from constitutional practice, and he suggested reasons why their lordships should not exercise their legal powers in this case, which would, he said, go to the very heart and root of the constitutional privileges of the House of Commons, there being no instance on record since the Revolution where their lordships had thrown out a bill of the nature of supply proposed by the Government and adopted by the other House.

The Earl of DERBY on rising was loudly cheered. He said—However important this subject that occupies your lordships' attention this evening is, I fear it would be very difficult to import into the discussion such an amount of interest as the intrinsic magnitude of the question deserves, and I feel that I am under a disadvantage when I address your lordships at this hour of the night, more especially as it was my intention to confine myself mainly and principally to the driest details of finance. I must, in the first place, say—as regards the constitutional question—that I shall be perfectly satisfied to leave that question on the footing on which it was put by my noble and learned friend who spoke early in this debate, and who has signalised the close this day of the 88th year of his honoured life. My noble and learned friend has treated this subject, as is usual with him, with great ability, great precision of reasoning, and great knowledge; and I shall be perfectly satisfied to rest the question on the authority and argument of my noble and learned friend, supported as he is by my noble and learned friend behind me (Lord Chelmsford), notwithstanding the difference of opinion that there is between those noble and learned lords and a member of your lordship's House who put himself forward as a friend of the treaty, and notwithstanding, also, what has fallen from the noble duke who has just sat down. With regard to the arguments that have been brought forward by the noble duke, I must say that he has succeeded in establishing the position which he laid down, or at least that he has not materially strengthened the argument by the position which he took. In the first place, he contended that there is no instance whatever of your lordship's House refusing to pass a money bill, and then that there is no instance of your lordships having refused a bill for the purpose of supply, and he quoted, I think, the ordinary language of a bill of supply. In the first place, I hold in my hand the bill which my noble and learned friend referred to; that bill is to grant an additional duty on wort used in the excise of spirit, and which begins with that precise form of expression, "Most gracious Sovereign, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects," and so forth. This, therefore, is a supply bill, and yet that bill so stamped with that character was proved by my noble and learned friend to have been rejected by your lordship's House. (Loud cheers.) That is not all, for it so happens that this bill is not a supply bill. (Cheers). He contended that we cannot reject it because it is a supply bill, whilst this is not at all a supply bill, but a bill to repeal a tax; and with regard to a supply bill, I have proved that we have rejected a bill of that kind. (Cheers.) There was another argument of the noble duke which certainly carries this constitutional question rather farther than it has been considered to apply. He says that almost all money bills are of a twofold character—that they have a financial as well as a political side. Does he see what is the natural inference of that? If we are unable to amend a money bill, or to reject a money bill—that is, if we are unable practically to express any opinion at all upon a money bill, and if all these money bills have a joint political and financial character, by the assumption of the noble duke your lordships' House is deprived, not only of the power of dealing with the matters of finance, but with those political considerations involved in the bill. Surely her Majesty's Government are not contending for a limitation of the power of your lordships' House so extraordinary, and I will, with all respect to the noble duke, say so absurd, as that contended for by him. He says again, that though what is proposed is not technically a violation of the privileges of the House of Commons, yet it is practically a violation, inasmuch as they have assented to an income tax increased by one penny in the pound, which they would probably not have assented to if they had not relied on our passing this bill. If your lordships are not to

exercising my discretion, in what position are your lordships? We should not, when the Income Tax Bill was brought up, do more than give notice that we intended to object to the paper duty, for we had no power to do more, for we could not make such an amendment on the Income Tax Bill as would enable us to deal with this Paper Duty Bill. We might have rejected the Income Tax Bill or have passed it for the full amount of the tax, and what we did do was to adopt a course which we thought entitled us to credit. We said, however we might object to an income tax, or to a portion of the budget, or to the treaty, we should not interfere with the provisions of the bill, because we would not embarrass the finances of the country; but I think that on that occasion I took the liberty of saying that between that and another bill, the rejection of which would not embarrass the finances of the country, but would put a larger sum at the disposal of the Government, we should feel at full liberty to deal with it. Leaving this constitutional part of the question as it has been left by my noble and learned friend, I will proceed. I come to the grounds on which we object to the abolition of this duty. But, my lords, first let me say that the noble earl who opened this discussion occupied a very considerable portion of his speech by doing me the honour of adverting to a great deal of an address which I had made to a deputation some months ago, which, however it might be termed, in some quarters, an unfortunate speech for me, was a fortunate speech for the noble earl, as it furnished him with the matter for almost the whole of his speech. But in commenting on that address, and commenting on the statement I had made that it was fortunate this question had not to be brought forward by my noble friend opposite, he said surely this was a question of sufficient importance not to wait for the motion of an independent member of your lordships's House, but which should be taken up upon policy and principle by a great party like that which sat opposite.

Earl GRANVILLE—What I said was that the noble earl ought to have made up his mind on the subject without writing for the amendment.

The Earl of DERBY—I do not know that I have ever said anything that could lead the noble earl to the conclusion that I had not made up my mind, for in truth I had most completely and absolutely made up my mind on the subject long before. What I did say, and I repeat it, was that I was happy it had been taken up by a noble lord who generally supported her Majesty's Government, because if it had been brought forward by me it would have been said that it was brought forward merely as a political and not as a financial question. I was glad, therefore, that the initiative of this amendment would lie with a noble lord who could not be suspected of being influenced by any feeling hostile to her Majesty's Government, or who was unfriendly to their general views. But I go further, and I say that in supporting this amendment I am supporting it with a fullness of conviction that I am thereby performing a solemn and sacred duty to the country, and I can sincerely and as solemnly assure the noble lord that I do so with no desire whatever to embarrass, still less to disturb or overthrow her Majesty's present Government. I can assure them that I have no desire to relieve them from the responsibility which they have incurred. Still less have I any desire that any friends of mine should be the persons so unfortunate as to replace them. (Laughter.) I do not hesitate to go further and say, that in the present state of affairs—the threatening state of affairs abroad—the alarming condition of our financial prospects here at home, I think it would be a great national misfortune if any additional complications were made to those political complications which would result from the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government being compelled at this moment to relinquish the high office which he holds. Therefore, I can assure your lordships that, in supporting the amendment, I am not in the slightest degree doing so in a spirit of hostility to the head of the Government or his colleagues. I come forward because I do not desire to see the country in a time of great pressure left with a prospect of further financial difficulty. With regard to the merits of the paper duty itself the noble lord has rightly conjectured that it was not my intention to rest my argument upon the intrinsic merits or demerits of the tax. I shall, consequently, imitate the example of the noble lord by abstaining altogether from discussing the objections to the system of the income tax or the advantages which accrue from it. But I may be permitted to correct one misapprehension of the noble lord with reference to what he makes me to have said in that unfortunate speech in reference to the course pursued by her Majesty's Government in 1858. Your lordships will be well aware that in 1858 the Government was not very strong in Parliamentary strength. We had brought forward a budget which had given general satisfaction. The estimated revenue was £53,000,000, and the estimated expenditure £57,000,000; consequently there was a deficiency of about £4,000,000. Now, my lords, what he did say with reference to the paper duty was this. A proposition had been brought forward in the other House of Parliament—first of all, that the paper duty was not a fit subject for permanent taxation, and in the next that it was desirable that such financial arrangements should be made as would enable the paper duty to be dispensed with. My right honourable friend the then Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he, in the abstract, agreed in the resolution, and so do I, that the paper duty, if we could afford the loss, is not a desirable source of permanent revenue. But he stated, at the same time, that he objected to the after resolution that it was a fitting time to take it off, and he stated that he had just proposed a budget, the result of which would be to lower the amount of the income tax in conformity with the existing law, not to arrest its downward progress, and that next year he should have to deal with the question of the tea and sugar duties in order to prepare for the gradual extinction of the war duty, and the extinction of the income tax in 1860, and that those two great objects must receive the preference over the abolition of the paper duty. I say theoretically that the paper duty is not a desirable source of revenue, but if the Exchequer were full, if your finances were flourishing, your prospects more certain than they are, if your income tax were not at such an exorbitant rate, and the tea and sugar duties did not press so heavily on the labouring classes, if your circumstances were altogether different to what they are at present, we might dispense with the paper duty; but while those circumstances remain, to do so would be to add a serious financial embarrassment, and be an imprudent and reckless proposition. Proceeding to the financial part of the question, I can assure the noble earl that although I do not pretend in the slightest degree to be a prophet in this or any other subject, I have this satisfaction, that I found all my statements and all my figures on those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the objections which I offer to the present system of finance there is not one in which I am not enabled to appeal to the high authority of that same right hon. gentleman. Whether I refer to the obligation, the binding and strong pledges which were given by the Government that in the year 1860 they would take off the income tax finally in that year—whether I look to the necessity of postponing the abolition of the paper duty on account of the state of the revenue—whether I look to the necessity of not continuing the duty on tea and sugar, on all those points I am happy to say that I have the high authority of the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has recently placed himself in direct opposition and hostility to all the financial schemes which were proposed by the right hon. gentleman who is now at the head of the Home Department. In the first place, let me deal with the state in which, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the finances of the last and the present year are placed. In looking at the revenue and expenditure of 1859-60 the Chancellor of the Exchequer was anxious to show what would have been the surplus but for the unexpected circumstance of a loss of revenue on the one side, and an excessive expenditure on the other. But he added, after taking credit for some very unexpected receipts from Spain—the payment of a very old debt, for which, I believe, he was mainly indebted to the strenuous exertions made by my noble friend who, the year before, was at the head of the Foreign Office (the Earl of Malmesbury)—notwithstanding that unexpected assistance, the expenditure for 1859-60 would be exceedingly large. But in 1860-61 the right hon. gentleman brought forward the following budget. He estimated the revenue at £50,700,000, and the expenditure at £70,100,000, giving a deficiency of £9,400,000. He said that the income tax at 9d. would give £3,722,000, and leave a surplus of £3,720,000. The right hon. gentleman thought that was a fitting occasion for a display of his matchless oratorical power, and having had the pleasure of listening to that most eloquent and able speech, I came away with the full conviction that such a budget as that proposed could never have commanded legitimate sympathy if the listeners had not been so dazzled by the brilliancy of the rhetoric of the right hon. gentleman as wholly to blind their eyes to the dangerous consequences of the reckless course he proposed. With a deficiency of £9,400,000, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to make a financial statement, adopting the principle—which seems to have been adopted by the noble lord opposite, who contended that, because we could not take off the income tax at all, therefore we should engage the deficiency—that that was the period to make an outpouring in finance. I am not stopping to inquire how far it strikingly differed the system proposed by the right hon. gentleman to that from proposed by the noble lord opposite; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not, with a pastoral doctrine that, as most people supposed, a period of prosperity was then to be made of distress, he said in the country, that it is a mistake that when your finances is desperate, when your deficiency is great, the job is your danger, and the more it is increased for a bold and audacious and daring Minister to enlarge the deficiency, to increase the difficulty, to take the chance of playing double or quits that one more casting could probably recover your fortune, and if not that you would not be much worse than you were. That is not the policy of a statesman; that is the policy of a desperate and improvident gambler. What course did the right honourable gentleman propose to take? With a deficiency of £9,400,000 he introduces the French Treaty upon which the estimates set a loss of £1,900,000. Then there is a loss by the assessed duties of upwards of £1,400,000, or not £910,000, and he winds it up with the abolition of the paper duties, which amount to £980,000 for the present year, and in this manner he increases his deficiency from £9,400,000 to £13,680,000. Now, how does he deal with this Alice little deficiency? We have first new charges (consisting of little, petty, and most vexatious imposts on pensioners, which I believe will create infinitely more embarrassment and annoyance than the trifling reduction he has made will relieve) and foreign in the Customs, £982,000; war duties on tea and sugar duties repealed, £1,100,000; and income tax at 10d. in the pound, £3,472,000. Then adopting a principle which somewhat the whole of the budget, by a new arrangement of the income tax he has managed to get in for the surplus of the present year a larger amount than the ordinary imposition of the income-tax at 10d. would have given him, because he has brought not one-half but three-quarters of the income-tax into the current year, instead of one-quarter of next year arising from the income tax. Now, this would have left a deficiency of something like a million. He accordingly took for the year 1860-61 the income tax, commencing in £1,600,000, which properly belongs to the year 1861-62; and thus, by anticipating revenue, he converted a large deficit into an apparent surplus of £683,000, without making the slightest provision for the property that must come upon the Exchequer in 1861-62. Well, my lords, I asked an apparent surplus of £683,000. The noble and learned (Lord Granville) has admitted to the first time that the very malevolent error arising from a very clever speech. The Income estimate was £1,700,000 for the year of the revenue, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his calculations of the income tax, he (the Chancellor) has taken the collections of the income tax for the year 1860-61 instead of 1861-62. Now, my lords, I ask your lordships, if you would not be much worse than you were. That is not the policy of a statesman; that is the policy of a desperate and improvident gambler. What course did the right honourable gentleman propose to take? With a deficiency of £9,400,000 he introduces the French Treaty upon which the estimates set a loss of £1,900,000. 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